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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1834)

Name of Candidate	SIDDHARTH SHUKLA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	632803
Center	MN	Date	16/08/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. The Sunga dynasty contributed significantly to the cultural and social development in ancient India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

The Sunga dynasty was established by Pushyamitra Sunga in 180 BCE. The Sungas ruled India till 1st century BCE.

Contribution to cultural development

1. Sungas promoted Brahmanical Religion and performed sacrifices like ashvamedha, Rajasuya

2. Architecture
   - Built Stupa no 2 at Sanchi
   - Enlarged Bharhut Stupa
   - Heliodorus Pillar inscription at Besnagar was built with garuda as capital.

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3 Literature → They patronised Patanjali who wrote Mahabhasya and yoga sutra.

— On the life of Agnimitra, a Sunga prince, Kalidasa wrote Malavikagnimitra.

4. Their coins represented art

Contribution to society

1. Defended Indian society from invasion of Menander and Dematros.

2. Promoted varna-shrama-dharma as model of society.

Counter argument - Some historians label Sungas as destroyer of Buddhist stupas and Mauryan empire.

Sungas on the whole contributed immensely to India's cultural heritage.

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2. Discuss the role of foreign nationals in the Indian freedom struggle during the Gandhian phase. **(150 words) 10**

The Gandhian phase of Indian National movement extends from 1919- 1947 i.e between Rowlatt Satyagraha and Independence.

Role of foreign nationals in freedom struggle

* Anne Besant : ~~established~~ led the Home Rule league movement, opposed Government of India Act, 1919. She was first women president of congress.

* ~~George~~ C.F. Andrews - Popularised Gandhian movements in foreign media; staunch Gandhian, opposed Nankana massacre during Gurudwara Reform movement.

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* George Yule → provided support to various movements led by Gandhiji.
* Margaret Cousins → They worked for women empowerment; established All India Women's Congress (AIWC) in 1927.
* Phillip Spratt, and Ben Bradley and Hutchinston: They supported communist movement in India; they were tried in Kanpur conspiracy case.
* Sir Strafford Cripps :→ Considered a freind of India; led the Cripps mission plan.

On the whole foreign nationals did ~~not~~ play a very significant role in Indian National Movement.

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3. Provide an account of the contributions of Ram Manohar Lohia during the Indian freedom struggle and in post-independence India. **(150 words) 10**

Ram Manohar Lohia is considered the founder of Loheaite Socialism: an Indian version of socialism.

Contribution to freedom Struggle

- He was member of Congress Socialist Party in 1940s.
- Actively participated in Quit India movement, 1942, along with JP Narayana
  - He was leader of underground subversive activities during Quit India movement.
- Strongly opposed partition of India

Contribution in post Independent India

- He was a staunch anti-Congress

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politician. He opposed Congress hegemony.

* Enumerated seven features of Indian socialism which emphasized women rights, caste equality.
* Wrote the Guilty Men of India's partition to fight communalism.
* Advocated land reforms.
* Advocated reservation for Other Backward Castes, hence he is considered founding father of parties like Rashtriya Janata Dal, Samajwadi Party.

Ram Manohar Lohia was an important voice of social justice and equality throughout his life.

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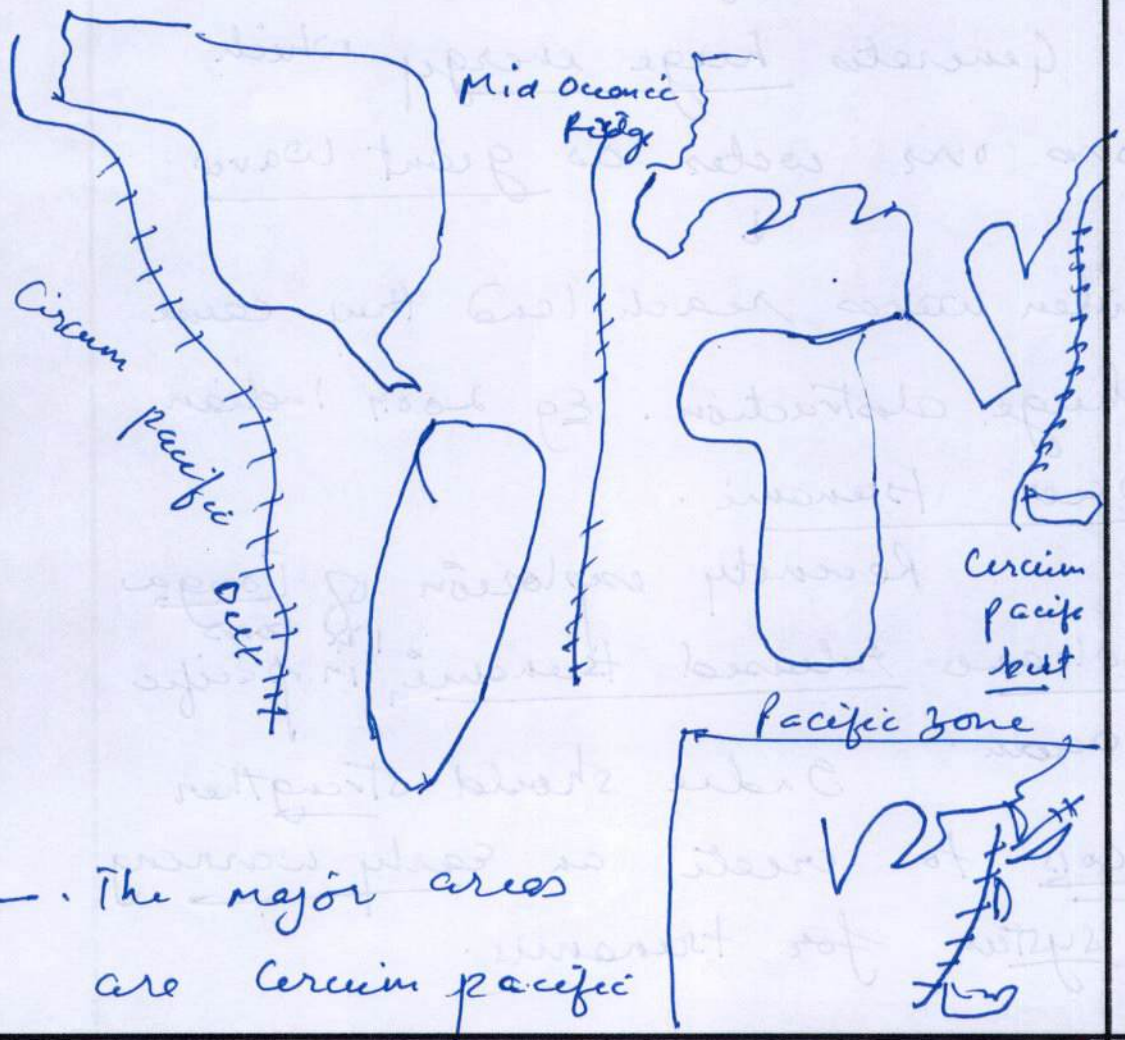
4. What do you understand by tsunamigenic zones? Giving an account of their global distribution, explain the propagation of tsunamis. **(150 words) 10**

Tsunamigenic zones are areas over Earth ~~surface~~ which are active zones of propogation of tsunami

Global distribution of tsunamigenic zones



- The major areas are Cercum pacific

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Ring of fire, Mid Oceanic Redges, minor redges like Great Maldives Ridge; alpide belt.

Propogation of tsunami

1. Major event like earthquake, nuclear explosion or volcano along oceans creates seismic stress

↓

2. Generates huge energy which moves over water as giant waves.

↓

3. When waves reach land they cause huge destruction. Eg 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.

Recently explosion of Tonga volcano released tsunami like waves in pacific ocean.

India should strengthen INCOIS to create an early warning system for tsunamis.

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5. What are atmospheric lakes? Highlight their characteristics. **(150 words) 10**

Atmoshpheric lakes are defined as significant amount of water suspended in the atmoshphere for a significant duration of time.

Eg. water accumulated in a long duration cumulonimbus cloud.

Characteristics of atmoshpheric lakes

1. Dynamic in nature - Their location, shape and size contineues to shift.

2. Temporary existence - they exist only for a fleeting period of time.

3. Dependent on other climatic forces like clouds; air mass.

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4. Stable climatic features like temperature aid their formation

5. Transform into rain bearing system within a period of time.

6. Significant evapo-transpiration aids their formation.

An atmospheric lake study centre should be created under National Mission on Sustainable Climate Knowledge

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6. What are polymetallic nodules? Highlight their geographical distribution and state their significance. (150 words) 10

Polymetallic nodules are oceanic minerals containing various metals like iron, zinc, magnesium.

Geographical distribution

1. ~~Poly~~ Spread throughout Ocean floor.
- UNISBA has allocated India 75000 km² in Central Indian Ocean basin to mine polymetallic nodules.

2 Deep Ocean trenches, abyssal plain are enriched with nodules.

3. They are also found in some large inland water bodies like Lake Baikal.

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Importance of polymetallic nodules

1. Economic Resource - polymetal Iron extracted could be used in steel industry.

2. Rare earth metals are also found in polymetallic nodules

3. Cobalt, nickel and magnesium are abundant. They are ~~backbo~~ backbone of electronic manufacturing; building electric vehicles.

4. Used as fuel in certain industries.

India should develop technical capacity to extract polymetallic nodules; ~~from~~ from India's exclusive economic zone to create Aatmanirbhar Bharat.

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7. What are technical textiles? In view of their significance, discuss the steps taken by the government to promote them in India. **(150 words) 10**

Technical textiles are textile like materials used to manufacture various products such as sofa, phone cover, fabricated machines etc.

Significance of Technical Textile

1. Backbone of manufacturing of electronics, machine, consumer products
2. Necessary to make India a $5 trillion economy
3. Important for success of :-
   i. Make in India
   ii. Production linked Incentive scheme for electronics.
   iii. Semicon project
   iv. Making toy industry worth $7 Billion

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Steps taken by Government of India

1. National Technical textile mission
   - double India's market share and export in technical textile
   - capital subsidy to greenfield and brownfield firms
   - development of technical textile parks
2. Reduced import duty of raw materials for technical textile under Budget (2020 & 2021)
3. Export promotion council to aid export of technical textile.
4. Increased grants from EXIM Bank.

India needs to create a Technical textile Skill development council (TTSDC) to achieve goals of National Technical Textile mission.

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8. Discuss the challenges that internal migration creates for urban governance in India. Also, suggest measures to address the same. (150 words) 10

According to Economic Survey (2016) there are around 380 million internal migrants in India. Internal migrants migrate from one place in India to another.

Challenges to urban governance by internal migrants

1. Housing → According to NSSO around 20% of urban population lives in slums

2. Identification of migrants.

3. Implementation of welfare schemes becomes tough :-
   - increase in beneficiaries
   - exclusion and inclusion error

4. Alienation among migrant leads to increase in crime.

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5 Overburdened health and education services.

Measures to address internal migration

1. Portability of welfare schemes based on One Nation One Ration card

2. Migrant Registration system and unique ID for migrants.

3. Develop tier II and tier III cities to deburdenise large cities

4. Universal social security scheme for removing exclusion error.

5. Affordable rental housing scheme for internal migrants.

A city wise policy on migrants along with systematic data collection and analysis is required for improved governance.

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9. Discuss the various opportunities and challenges posed by globalization on working women in India. (150 words) 10

Globalisation is the process of growing integration of markets and cultures seeking to make the world a global village.

Opportunities for working women

1. Greater employability in various IT, BPO and outsourcing firms
2. Greater mobility on the job
3. flexible work schedule such as day shift, night shift
4. Women specific jobs such as online teaching, human management are increasing.
5. Improved cultural representation of working women.

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challenges of Globalisation

1. ~~Saft~~ Safety → incidences like Nirbhaya rape, sexual harassment at workplace.

2. Glass ceilings: perpetuates discrimination against women

3. Globalisation become a bogey for subjugation of working women
E.g Khap panchayat diktats against working women.

4. Casualisation and informalisation of jobs leads to economic insecurity.

India needs to implement Js Verma Committee Report and Sexual Harassment of Women at W~~orkpl~~ workplace Act, 2013, to make globalisation safe for women.

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10. Discuss the rationale behind anti-conversion laws in India. Also, state the concerns that have been raised with regard to these laws. **(150 words) 10**

Anti conversion law aim to ~~penalise~~ penalise conversion of individuals and groups by force, fraud, allurement and inducement.

E.g Madhya Pradesh Anti Conversion law.

Rationale behind Anti Conversion law

1. Supreme Court in Stanislaus v/s Union of India held that conversion by force or fraud violated Right to religious freedom of individuals.

2. Illegal and forceful conversion leads to
- religious violence in India
- communal tension in wider area

3. Increase in population of one religion vis-a-vis other leads to

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insecurity and hate crimes.

4. freedom of conscience of person is vitiated by conversion based on fraud.

Concerns with Anti Conversion law

1. Stringent provisions are prone to misuse. Eg. MP anti conversion law makes conversion non-bailable and cognizable offence.

2. Violates Reghts to propogate religion.

3. Violates individual's liberty to choose his own religion.

4. Involves state in a private aspect like religion thus violates K.S Puttaswamy judgement.

Poletical consensus should be built before promulgating anti conversion law.

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11. Central Asian contacts had a profound political and cultural impact on India in ancient times. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

Central Asian contacts with India emerged during post-Mauryan period (post 200 BC).

Various invasions of Kusanas, Sakas, ~~Pahlavas~~ etc. was the basis of Central Asian contacts.

Political impact of Central Asian contacts

1. Sakas introduced the concept of:
   - military governors
   - kshatrapa system of state: with semi-autonomous kshatrapas ruling within a sovereign state

2. Kusanas introduced:
   - Divine kingship, the Kusana kings were called Dairaputra Shahanushahi. At Mat near

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Mathura there was temple of Kusana kings.

- Kusanas were largest issuer of gold coins in Indian history
- Kusanas introduced Dyarchy as form of governance.

3 Later the Hunas played a pivotal role in emergence of Rajputs.

Cultural impacts of Central Asian Contacts

1 Literature: Sakas rulers like Rudradaman issued first completely Sanskrit Inscription at Girnar.

- Kusanas patronised sanskrit writers like: Asvagosha (Buddha charitra). Thus Sanskrit literature flourished

2 Clothing: Kusanas introduced turban, long boots, long tunic,

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helmet.

3 Architecture - Stupa architecture received a push during Kanishka Stupa and tower at Purushpura were built.

— temples were built at Jandial and Sialkot.

4 Sculptures: Central Asian elements led to Gandhara school of Art and impacted Mathura school of Art.

5. Religion and philosophy

— Mahayana Buddhism was patronised by Kusanas

— Cult of Krishna, Siva, Balram recieved impetus.

Thus Central Asian contacts deeply enriched India's political and cultural heritage.

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12. Governance, during the British rule, was a means of exploitation of India rather than a vehicle of public welfare. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

The British Raj extended from 1757-1947. The British government of India is considered white, despotic and alien.

[Governance as a means of exploitation]

* During (1757-1772) the Plassey plunder or Plunder of Bengal by East India company government led to Bengal famine of 1770.

* The [Drain of wealth Theory] of Dadabhai Naoroji shows how through [Home charges], invisible surplus of India was looted.

* Systematic destruction of Indian industry - William Bentinck asserted how bones of cotton weavers bleached cotton industry of

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England.

* Railways as a mean of exploitation
  - 5% guaranteed return to British capitalist
  - differential trade policy favouring export.

* Limited public investment in agriculture. No well developed famine policy.

* Army as a tool of exploitation
  - guzzled 40% of revenue
  - suppressed movements like Quit India movement.

* Skewed trade policies favouring imports from Britain and disfavouring exports.
  - Example: skewed Rupee Sterling Ratio.

* During world wars India was used as a base and recruitment

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Ground: During Bengal ~~Famine~~ famine 2 million people died without aid during World war II.

Counter: Arguments which of public welfare

- Railways economically integrated India
- Modern education was provided.
- Irrigation works like canal ~~ton~~ colonies of Punjab expanded agriculture.
- Sound administration led to national integration of India.

On the whole the primary aim of British Raj was to despoil India, public welfare was only a secondary objective.

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13. Discuss how India successfully dealt with the sensitive issue of language, which had the potential of threatening national unity in the post-independence period. **(250 words) 15**

India has ~~Language~~ more than 1600 languages. This diversity of language led to linguistic regionalism which threatened India's national integrity.

India's successful attempt in dealing with linguistic nationalism

1. Constitution of India, 1950
   - laid down both Hindi and English as official language.
   - State governments could declare other languages as official language.
   - English continued as language of high court and supreme Court.

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2. Handling various linguistic movements such as Andhra agitation of Potti Sriramulu
- JVP committee and Fazl Ali committee was formed.
- State Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956 : creating 14 states based on language.
- Later Gujarat was separated from Maharashtra in (1960); Punjab from Haryana in 1966.

Thus regional aspiration was satisfied with constitutional framework.

3. Various accords like Bodo accord, Mizo accord etc have satisfied demands of various

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linguistic nationalists.

Comparison with other nations

- Sri lanka witnessed a civil war over Sinhala only policy
- Bangladesh was partioned from Pakistan due to imposition of Urdu.

Thus India followed One Nation many languages policy which has kept India united and integral.

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14. Bring out the factors, which led to decolonisation after the Second World War. Also, discuss the role played by India in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

The Second World war (1939-1945) was simultaneous with decolonisation i.e: the independence of various colonies of european nations across the world. Example: independence of Vetnam, 1954.

Factors leading to decolonisation

1. Weakening of European colonial powers
   - France was defeated by Vietnam at Dien Bien Phu in 1954.

2. Rise of nationalism and independence movement in Asia and Africa
   - Sukarno led independence movement in Indonesia
   - Naser led Egypt to freedom.

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3. Support by USSR, a world superpower to decolonisation
- USSR aided Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam.

4. Cold War: led both blocs to support independence and decolonisation movement.

5. United Nations: supported decolonisation in Congo, Egypt etc.

6. Emergence of third bloc and Non alignment Movement (NAM) which supported decolonisation.

Role played by India in decolonisation

1. Institutionalised NAM at Belgrade, 1961. NAM supported decolonisation movement.

2. Through Afro-Asian solidarity

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conference at Bandung, India opposed imperialism and colonialism

2. India acted as peace builder during decolonisation movements such as Korean War (1949-1953)

4. India supported decolonisation at United Nations

5 Sent peacekeepers in newly decolonised nations like Congo.

But under USSR's pressure India did not oppose suppression of Hungarian revolt (1956) and Czechoslovakian revolt.

Overall India played an important role in decolonisation of Asia and Africa after World war II.

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15. What are Marine Heat Waves (MHW)? Identify the causes of their formation and discuss their consequences for India. **(250 words) 15**

Marine Heat Waves are significant elevation of sea surface temperature over a seasonally defined threshhold for five consecutive days.

According to UNEP Marine Heat waves increased by 50% over the past decade.

Causes of Marine Heat Wave

1. Ocean Warming: According to IPCC ~~co~~ oceans have absorbed more than 90% of excess carbon

2. Oceanic-atmoshpheric events like El-Nino.

3 Vertical separation of Ocean layers leading to lower inter-

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mixing of Ocean water.

4 Ocean deoxygenation and spread of hypoxic zones in Ocean

5 Weakening of Ocean currents such as Atlantic Meridional Overturning current (AMOC).

According to IPCC almost 80% of the ocean is witnessing Marine Heat wave.

Consequences for India of Marine Heat waves

1. Declining monsoon rainfall over Central India.

- They are also connected with increase in rainfall over North India

2. Increasing number of cyclones from Arabian Sea

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3. Damage to ecosystems
- coral bleaching in Lakshadweep
- degradation of mangroves in Sunderbans.

4. Decline in marine fisheries catch
- According to IPCC, 6% of India's commercial fisheries are impacted by climate change.

5. Rising extreme weather events such as hurricane, storm surge.

6. Biodiversity loss in coastal areas.

7. Spread of hypoxic zones across India's coastline.

India should notify marine heatwave as a disaster under Disaster management ~~plan~~ Act.

A MWM Action plan should be created for coastal states.

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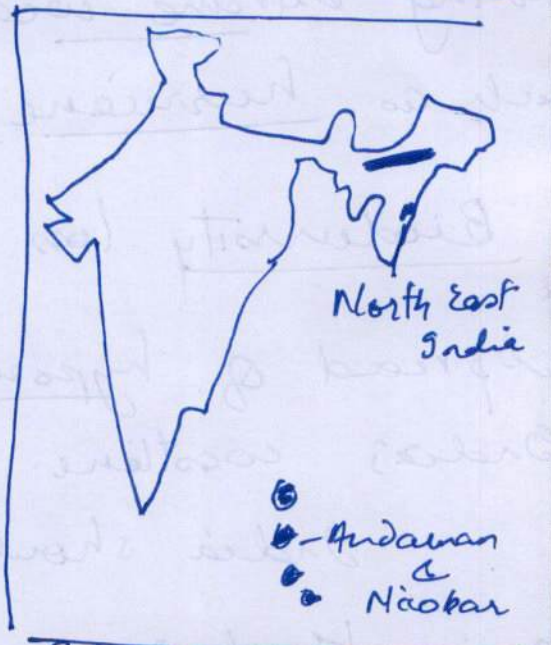
16. What are the geo-climatic conditions required for oil palm cultivation? Do you agree with the view that India should promote its large-scale cultivation to reduce import dependency? **(250 words) 15**

Oil palm is one of the most used edible oils in India. Presently more than 60% of ~~oil~~ edible oil requirement is met through imports.

Geoclimatic conditions for Oil palm cultivation

1. Equatorial climate
   - around 200 cm of rainfall well distributed throughout year
2. Wide expanse of open land for plantation.



Suitable ~~places~~ places for oil-palm cultivation

3. Well developed loamy soil
4. Well distributed sunlight.

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The government of India has launched a National Oil Palm mission to enhance cultivation of palm oil by 6 million hectare land by 2024

Need for large scale cultivation

1. Import dependency of Indonesia, Malaysia etc leads to current Account deficit.

2. Socio economic development in North East India, Andaman and Nicobar.

3. Lower prices for consumers
Thus it could lead to Aatmanirbhar Bharat

Arguments against this policy

1. Oil Palm an Invasive Species originated in Africa. It may wipe out

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neteric biodiversity of India

2. Andaman & Nicobar, NE India is ecologically sensitive zone.

3. Excessive water consumption by Oil palm may increase water scarcity in India.

4. Plantation agriculture may not be suitable for small and medium farmers of India.

Way forward

1. Subsidies should be allocated to small and medium farmers

2. Alternate locations in Central India could also be envisaged.

Comprehensive Environment Impact Assessment must precede Introduction of palm oil cultivation.

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17. In view of the changes witnessed in the state of Himalayan cryosphere, discuss the implications for India's water security. **(250 words) 15**

The Himalayan cryosphere consists of Himalayan glaciers such as:- Satopanth, Bandarpunch. It is considered the third pole of world.

Changes witnessed in Himalayan Cryosphere

1. Hindu Kush Himalaya assessment
   - 80% of glaciers would melt by 2100 at current rate.
   - After Arctic, himalyan glaciers are retreating at heighest rate.
2. IPCC Sixth Assessment (Report III)
   - Rate of glacier melting is increasing.
   - Ganga River Basin would witness water scarce condition due to this
3. Growing number of disasters like

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Chamoli Glocal lake outburst are visible

Implication for water security

1. Water scarcity: currently 1400 cm^3/person is available that would reduce dramatically

2. Ganga, Brahmaputra and Indus River basin would shrink leading to
   - lowering of groundwater table
   - decrease in delta formation and Sundarbands would be below sea.
   - Influx of seawater leading to salinisation of groundwater
   - declining agricultural productivity throughout northern India.

3 Overall decline in monsoon

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Rainfall due to shrinkage of terrestrial waters.

4 According to State of Climate Service Report, India is losing terrestrial water at an alarming pace of 3cm/year.

Way forward

- National commission on Himalyan cryosphere.
- Integrated water Management policies.
- Support to Glasgow commitments.
- Phasing out coal
- National policy on decreasing Black carbon.

India should lead a transnational pact among Hindu-Kush Himalyan nation for cooperation in protecting himalyan cryosphere.

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18. Ocean warming, ocean acidification and ocean deoxygenation are often referred to as the 'deadly trio' for marine life. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

IPCC ~~Sixth~~ Fifth Assessment Report ~~has~~ on Ocean and Cryosphere highlighted how Oceans absorbed more than 90% of excess carbon. This led to:-

Ocean Warming - Elevation of sea surface temperature and deep layer temperature.

- leads to vertical separation of Ocean layers; lower inter-mixing of nutrients.
- leads to coral bleaching such as Great Barrier Reef bleaching 2017.

Ocean acidification: Increasing Carbon dioxide in Ocean leads to formation of carbonic acids leading to

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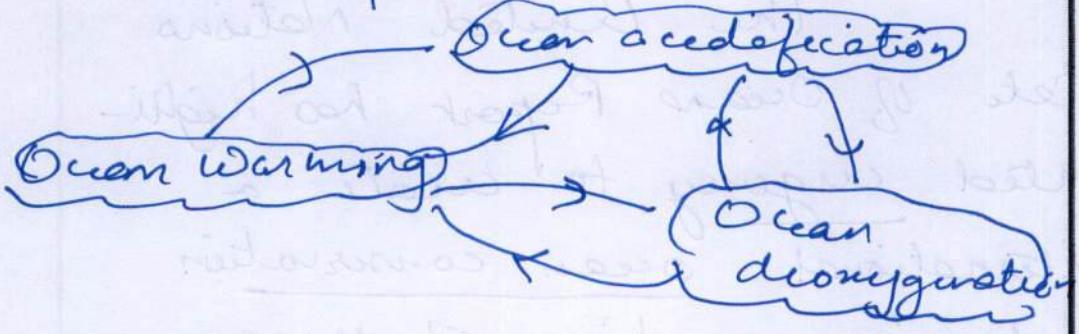
- coral bleaching
- dissolution of coccolithophores
- aragonite saturation
- spread of hypoxic zones.

Ocean deoxygenation: Process of decline of oxygen level in ocean water

Causes
- ocean warming
- ocean acidification
- algal bloom

Impact
- biodiversity loss
- spread of dead zones over ocean
- further decreasing oxygen level.

The deadly trio



⊗ Impact of the deadly trio

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- Rise of extreme events like marine heatwaves, cyclones.
- Widespread mortality of marine life
- decreasing capacity of Oceans to hold Carbon dioxide.
- Increase in marine pollution (MARPOL) as pollution absorption capacity decreases.
- Melting of Arctic and Antarctic and consequent sea level rise.
- Slowing down of global ocean conveyor belt.

The United Nations State of Oceans Report has highlighted urgency to create a international ocean conservation mechanism on lines of UNFCCC.

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19. Tribals in India continue to face myriad challenges with regard to healthcare. Discuss the issues faced by them in this context and suggest remedial measures. **(250 words) 15**

Tribal population is around 8% of India's overall population. Tribals are concentrated in Central and North Eastern India.

Issues in tribal healthcare

1. Greater susceptibility to disease like measles, smallpox.
2. High burden of genetic disease like sickle cell Anaemia, haemophilia.
3. High burden of Rare diseases.
4. Inadequate healthcare facilities
   - doctor : population ratio is below national level of 1 : 1404.
   - Secondary healthcare institution are missing

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- private healthcare sector does not invest in tribal areas.

5 Tribal people prefer local practitioners such as village quack over modern healthcare.

6 Lack of integration of traditional tribal health practices in public healthcare

7 Aversion from vaccines leads to greater vulnerability.

Remedial measures for tribal healthcare

- Chopra committee - Integrate traditional practices like Sowa-Rigpa, Siddha etc into health system
- A state wise Tribal vaccination policy based on tribal support.
- Vergin Xoxa committee - Major

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part of tribal sub-plan should be allocated to healthcare

- Public investment in secondary healthcare in tribal areas.

(iv) Tailor National rare disease policy for tribal areas. Eg- More NIDAN KENDRAS in central India.

(v) Research and development in tribal healthcare. Eg genome sequencing to fight sickle cell anaemia.

(vi) Building network of community health workers from tribal community to increase trust.

Atleast 20% of funds under tribal subplan should be earmarked for healthcare of tribal people.

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20. Reservation for women perpetuates a "proxy culture" as seen in the phenomenon of "sarpanch patis". In this context, discuss whether reservation can address the issue of poor participation of women in Indian politics. **(250 words) 15**

The 108th Constitution amendment Bill envisages reservation of 33% of seats in Indian parliament for women.

Poor participation of women in Politics

- India ranks 148/193 countries on International Parliamentary union (IPU) ranking
- India ranks second last on Global Gender Gap Index of World Economic forum.

Advantages of Reservation

1. Increased women's access to power
2. Women centric laws and policies could be drafted
3. Reservation in local government by

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73rd amendment has empowered women in public sphere.

4. It could pave way for electoral reforms.

5. Reduction in criminalisation of politics. Association for Democratic Reforms – 43% of MP have criminal cases against them.

(Disadvantages of Reservation)

1. Proxy culture would lead to Sansad pati. This could disempower Parliament.

2. Political leaders such as Male MPs, MLAs would be disincentivised to groom their constituencies and work for public welfare as their seat could become reserved.

3. Choice of electorate is narrowed.

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4. Perpetuates the notion of women as weaker sex

5. Wider ~~political~~ electoral reforms such as decriminalisation of politics would be sidelined.

Way forward

1. Reservation for female candidates in political parties is a better idea. It is supported by Election Commission. UK follows this model.

2. Dual member constituencies (Male-female members) could be created.

A national consensus should be developed among political parties to reserve 33% of seats at all level for women.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1839)

Name of Candidate	SIDDHARTH BHUKLA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	632803
Center	MN	Date	05/09/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. An independent umbrella body that brings the various central investigative agencies under one roof holds the key to shoring up their credibility. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

Recently the previous Chief justice of India NV Ramanna ~~underscore~~ underscored need for an umbrella organisation for central investigative agencies like NIA, CBI, ED and SFIO (Serious fraud investigation agency,

Credibility issue in investigation agencies
- Lack of autonomy - dependence on Department of Personnel and Training of CBI
- Opposition by state government
- declining public trust.

Advantages of an umbrella body

1. Pooling of Resources - For eg. NIA lacks vehicles and infrastructure which could be provided by CBI.
2. Enhanced Coordination - multiple agencies won't investigate same case.
3. Increased autonomy by financially empowering umbrella body and

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giving it legal status.

4. Improved coordination with state government

5 Declining functional overlap.

[Arguments against umbrella body]

1. Sectoral expertise of investigating agency may decline. Eg Enforcement Directorate specialised in money-laundering case.

2 Overburdened body

3 May be considered anti-federal.

4. Subversion of umbrella body may lead to loss of independence of other bodies.

5 No constitutional or legal basis of such a body.

An umbrella body must be preceded by centre - state consultation and requisite parliamentary deliberation

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2. Discuss the significance of the Doctrines of Pith and Substance and Colourable Legislation with respect to Centre-state relations in India. (150 words) 10

Article 246 of Indian Constitution along with VII th schedule divides legislative power between centre and states

VII th schedule — List I: Union List
— List II: State List
— List III Concurrent List

Doctrine of Pith and substance

1. It states that - courts while considering a law would be guided by core aspects of law.

for eg. If union government promulgate farm laws and courts enquire whether Union has authority under List I or List III to promulgate such law, they would consider the pith of the law.

2. It means Significance

- Expansive reading is given to entries

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- only minor incidence of law on other entries is allowed
- allows cooperation between Union and states.

Doctrine of Colourable Legislation

1. It means a law which only incidentally fall under domain of ~~Central~~ Union or state list entries, cannot unduly encroach on other entries of List I, List II and List III.

2. Significance of colourable legislation

- states undue encroachment over legislative power of Union by states and states by Union.
- Limits Union and states within their respective jurisdiction.

Cooperative federalism is fostered by courts using such doctrines. Further Sarkaria Commission's recommendation that Union should consult state before promulgating laws on concurrent list should be followed.

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3. Do you agree with the view that there should be simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies in India? Discuss with suitable arguments. (150 words) 10

Recently the Election Commission of India expressed that it has the ability ~~can~~ conduct simultaneous elections in India.

Advantages of Simultaneous Election

1. Continuity in Governance - frequent election divert attention from governance → application of Model code of Conduct stalls welfare measures.

2. Reduced expenditure on elections According to ADR Report around ₹60,000 crore were spend in 2019 elections

2 Reduced state expenditure by :-
- Reduced requisition of poll premises, Central Armed police forces etc.

4 Debureaucratising Election commission of India.

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Argument against simultaneous election

1. Decline of parliamentary accountability
- As Lok Sabha or state legislative assemblies would be bound by constructive vote of no confidence.

2. Decline in importance of state level issues which would be merged with national issues.

3. Aversion of Regional parties to such scheme.

4. Constructive vote of no confidence i.e government would not fall unless Lok Sabha could provide another government may be unconstitutional, against Article 75.

Thus extensive deliberation in Inter-State Council under Article 263, must precede simultaneous elections in India.

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4. Discuss the need for codification of parliamentary privileges in India, in light of the uncertainty and ambiguity around them. **(150 words) 10**

Article 105 of Constitution highlights parliamentary privileges.

Uncertainty and ambiguity in parliamentary privilege

1. After amendment of 1978 - Parliamentary privilege means privilege of parliament during promulgation of constitution, which in turn means privileges of house of commons of Britain are the privileges of Indian parliament.

2. Parliamentary privileges clash with rights of citizens when they are tried for breach of privilege, hence they must be codified.

3. [Searchlight Case] - it was held by Supreme court that privileges are not above Article 21 of Constitution

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and court asserted need of codification.

4. Misuse of parliamentary privilege is visible when MP's evade arrest in cases using privilege

5 ~~Doctrine~~ Doctrine of proportionality requires that when parliamentary privilege extinguish fundamental rights there must be a legal basis to that.

Arguments against codification

1. Codification may reduce the freedom of Parliament to conduct it's business under Article 122

2. Judicial intervention might increase in parliamentary affairs.

A framework document on parliamentary privileges must be issued by parliament to delineate the extent of parliamentary privilege under Article 105.

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5. While the Civil Services Board can be a step forward in making the Indian bureaucracy more effective, it has its own issues which need to be addressed. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

The TSR Subramanian judgement made in mandatory to create a Civil Service Board headed by Cabinet Secretary charged with transfer, posting and promotions of bureaucrats.

Civil Service Boards: a step forward

1. Depoliticisation of Bureaucracy by
2. Security of tenure - minimum 2 years tenure is envisaged by Civil Service Board, punitive transfers are reduced.
3. Rule bound procedures for promotion.

Issues with Civil Service Board

1. Lack of implementation of TSR Subramandam judgement - many state have not created

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State Civil Service Board

3. Conflict of Interest – as senior bureaucrats appoint other bureaucrats.

3 Only recommendatory powers are given to Civil Service Board

4 No legal or constitutional basis of Civil Service Board

5 Political influence over posting, promotion and transfers continues through other bodies such as appointment committee of cabinet.

As per 2nd ARC, Central Civil Service Authority should be created ~~under~~ by ~~Artic~~ a parliamentary law using Article 309.

The Central Civil service Authority should supervise Transfer, posting and promotions of senior executive position.

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6. Highlight the potential of India Digital Ecosystem Architecture (IndEA) 2.0 in transforming the ecosystem of service delivery in India. **(150 words) 10**

Department of Administrative Reforms, pensions and grievance (DARPG) has led creation of India Digital Ecosystem Architecture to improve e-governance in India.

Potential of India in transforming service delivery ecosystem

1. Provides framework for e-governance
2. Inter-connectivity between service providers, state government and central government, increases due to common architecture.
3. Using IndeA local self government could create portals, dashboards, grievance redressal mechanisms etc.

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4. Standardise e-governance through out India, and at all levels.

5. Creates equity among ~~differ~~ different geographies.

6. Aids implementation of Shillong Declaration on providing connectivity to North-East.

It would lead to fulfilment of Hyderabad Declaration of NeSDA, making digital the primary mode of service delivery

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7. What is Civil Registration System? Highlight its importance and discuss the measures taken by the government to bring about improvements in it.
(150 words) 10

Civil Registration system is the governance mechanism for registration of birth, death and other demographic details of citizens.
Eg. Registrar-General of Birth and Death oversees India's Civil Registration system.

Importance of Civil Registration System

1. Primary identity of citizen is given by Birth Certificate
2. Entitlements to welfare schems commences with Civil Registration.
3. Data for policy making such as birth rate, death rate is ascertained.
4. Provides basis of other surveys such as NFHS, Sample Registration survey.

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Measures taken by government to improve Civil Registration System

1. Digitisation: allowing citizen to request modification of data online
2. online delivery of service.
3. Integration with health system
4. Increased coverage through Information and Education campaign
5. Utilising ASHA's, ANM etc to increase registration.
6. Integration of CRS with other data-sets such as Sample Registration Survey.

Recent COVID-19 pandemic and debate over COVID-19 death toll shows importance of enhancing financial support to Civil Registration system.

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8. The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, provides an effective mechanism for empowerment of the intended beneficiaries in the society. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers Act, 2013 banned manual scavenging throughout India.

Mechanism for empowerment of intended beneficiaries

1. Employers of manual scavengers to provide them safety gear.
2. Rehabilitation mechanism called for -
   i. Registration of manual scavengers
   ii. alternate employment generation for manual scavengers
   iii. ex-gratia payment to family of manual scavengers, who died due to this practise.
3. Resettlement mechanism is also listed in Act.

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Issue with Prohibition of Manual Scavengers Act

1. No mechanism to record death of Manual scavengers - According to Safai Karmachari Andolan, there has been 45 deaths between 2016-2020.

2. Suppression of law
- manual scavengers are given 'handkerchief' as safety gear !!

3. low conviction Rate : below 1% !!

4. No enumeration of caste dimension of manual scavengers - around 98% belong to scheduled caste.

5. No provision for entrepreneurship and skill development among scavengers

The recent NHRC guidelines on manual scavenging should be followed. Further National commission on Safai Karmacheri should be accorded statutory recognition.

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9. Discuss the reforms that must be undertaken to strengthen the World Trade Organisation in order to address the vulnerabilities in the present global trading system. (150 words) 10

World Trade Organisation was created in 1995, during Uruguay Round of discussion.

Vulnerabilities in present global trading system

1. Currency manipulation by nations such as China.
2. Misuse of developing country status.
3. Supply chain vulnerabilities seen during COVID-19 pandemic.
4. Restrictive Intellectual Policy Regime under TRIPS. Eg. vaccine could not be produced due to patents.

Necessary Reforms in WTO

1. Develop rules and agreement on criterias for developing country status.

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2. Amend Agreement on Agriculture and exempt procurement of grains for food security from it's ambit.

3. Reform dispute settlement mechanism
- refurbish redundant appellate body

4. Agreement on Service Domestic Regulation (SDR) should be completed.

5. Agreement on Unfair Trade Practices is required to counter currency manipulation

6. TRIPS waiver in emergency situation should be included in TRIPS agreement

Thus a New orientation of WTO is required. India should leverage leadership of Non-Aligned movement to reform WTO.

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10. State the significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Also, discuss the need for a legally binding Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) agreement.

(150 words) 10

United Nation convention on Laws of the seas oversees international governance and cooperation in matters related to oceans and high seas

| Significance of UNCLOS |

1. Commission on demarcation of Continental shelf of UNCLOS aids in demarcation of territorial water, exclusive economic zone etc.

2. International Sea Bed Authority (ISBA)

- allocated ocean basin for mineral exploration. Eg. India was allocated 75000 km in Central Indian Ocean Basin.
- aids in bathymetric survey of ocean floor.

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2. UNCLOS Tribunal settles international disputes
3. India - Italy dispute on shooting of fishermen.
- Chena - phillipines ~~dispute~~ dispute in South - Chena sea.

Need for Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction Agreement

1. To protect Antarctica and Arctic ice shelf from biodiversity loss.
2. Create a transnational marine protected area network.
3. Transboundary nature of marine ecosystems necessitates it.
4. Due to rising challenge of ocean acidification and sea level rise.

UNCLOS should be given authority to conserve Marine Biodiversity Areas in over international waters.

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11. Critically assess the role played by the National Human Rights Commission as a watchdog of human rights violations in India. **(250 words) 15**

National Human Rights Commission is established under Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. It is headed by an ex Judge of Supreme Court.

Role played by NHRC as watchdog of human rights violation

1. Creates various Reports against human right violation
2. Issues necessary guidelines. Eg NHRC guidelines of Manual scavenging.
3. Investigates upon and recommend measures against human right violation
   e.g NHRC's role during 2002 violence in Gujarat
4. Recommends measures for improvement of prisons and prisoners.

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5 Inspect jails, police stations and remand homes

6 Annual Report of NHRC is placed before Parliament.

Issues in NHRC's role as watchdog

1. Toothless Tiger: it has only powers of recommendation, it cannot even give compensation

2 Wide exemptions: The armed forces are exempted in entirety

3 Human Right Courts have not been setup as envisaged in Protection of Human Rights Act.

4 Time Bar: NHRC cannot take cognizance of violation after efflux of 1 year.

5 Recent amendments in 2019 have lowered requirement as to

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the NHRC chairman.

5. Limited impact of NHRC in securing justice.

7. Delay in Action Taken Reports by government and ministries.

8 Absence of law on custodial torture and violence further restrains NHRC

way forward
- Adhere to Ahmaddi committee
- Action Take Reports within 3 months
- Narrow exemption
- Give authority to ~~extend~~ give compensation.

Further One Human Rights Court must be created in sensitive districts witnessing maximum human rights violation. Constitutional Status to NHRC must be discussed.

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12. Discuss how the integration of information and communications technology (ICT) in the dispute resolution processes will help in overcoming the challenges associated with the functioning of courts and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) forums. **(250 words) 15**

India ranks 163/180 countries in World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index's contract enforcement parameter.

Use of ICT through various e-governance initiatives could change this scenario.

Integration of ICT in dispute Resolution process

1. Various steps such as :-
   - Online listing of cases
   - e-Courts and online delivery of judicial service
   - online access to court records
   - Inter connectivity between courts and Alternative Dispute Resolution forums can be done.

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Overcoming challenges associated with courts

1. Judicial Delay - will reduce due to e-courts, online listing of cases.
2. Lack of infrastructure - around 63% courts do not have record rooms
   - Online record rooms could solve this.
3. Synergy between courts and other limbs of criminal justice system - initiatives like CIMBS and FAPTER could solve this.
4. Improved access to justice - a person from rural Orissa may file case in Supreme Court from there.
5. Judicial accountability - data generated could be used to evaluate performances.

Overcoming challenges associated with Alternate Dispute Resolution forums

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1. Wide publicity could be given to Conciliation Boards, arbitration council.
2. Bringing all stakeholders together - Mediation would be benefited by online video conferencing.
3. Reducing cost of justice
4. Reducing need of legal professionals.
5. Instant dissemination of information about proceeding.
6. Convergence between courts and ADR through online portals.
7. Effective monitoring of ADR forums for integration of ICT in dispute resolution process on Indian Courts and Tribunal Services should be created in accordance to Economic Survey (2019-20).

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13. Despite various provisions concerning disqualification of legislators under The Representation of The People Act, 1951, the issue of criminalization of politics is still unresolved to a large extent in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

According to Association for Democratic Reform around 43% of MP's in 17th Lok Sabha have pending criminal cases against them.

Provision for disqualification of legislators under ~~Re~~ R.P.A, 1951 (Representation of People Act)

1. Section 8, bars people ~~charged~~ convicted under Civil Rights Act, Prevention of Dowry Act etc from being legislator.

2. Section 9 and section 10 bars people convicted of corruption and dismissed from government service

3. ~~Act~~ Section 123 bars people convicted of electoral offences

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from being legislators.

Issue of criminalisation of politics

Aforementioned ADR Report mention the extent of criminalisation due to following reason -:

1. Cumbersome procedure of disqualification under section 8a

Election petition → ~~High~~ High court → Election commission of India → Governor / President → Supreme Court.

2. failure to implement Supreme Court ruling

- MP/MLA courts do not give judgement in 1 years
- wide publicity is not given to criminal antecedents of legislators.

3. Political Parties do not counter criminalisation

4. Vohra Committee highlights the

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businessmen - politicians - criminal nexus

5. Rise of money power in politics favours criminalisation

6. The Lily Thomas judgement which bars person convicted for more than 2 years is vitiated by judicial delay.

Way forward

- Election Commission of India should be given powers to deregister political parties.
- Supreme Court should under Article 142 give directions to MP/MLA court.
- Parliament should create a law under Article 102 for disqualifying criminals from legislations.

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14. It is time for reforms, which recognise that urban local bodies (ULBs) need permanent, buoyant revenue sources to match the growing demands of an increasing urban population. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

According to Economic Survey (2017-18), Urban Local Bodies collect only 40% of total expenditure from Own Revenue sources

Growing demands of urban population

1. By 2050 around 60% of Indian population would live in cities.
2. Urban area contribute more than 50% to GDP but lack in revenue generation.
3. Issues such as - climate change, sustainable energy, sustainable transportation etc require financially empowered urban government.

Reforms for providing ULB's permanent buoyant revenue sources

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1. Venkatchelliah Commission recommend that in Article 243H the word 'shall' should be substituted to coerce state government to give ULB power of taxation

2. GST (Goods and Service Tax) proceeds should be made shareable with Urban Local Bodies

3. Reforms in fiscal governance of ULB
- improve property tax collection
- services such as electricity, water etc should be provided by ULB - they could earn user charge.

4. Utilising Land
- Landholding corporation under ULB are neglected. Eg Shenzhen generates 80% of revenue needs from land.

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5 Delegated authority to levy professional tax to Urban Local Bodies.

6. Empowers ward committees to collect various fees, dues and duties.

7 Allow ULB's to borrow from market via bonds. Eg Ghaziabad had issued bonds.

8 Public-Private participation (PPP) projects by ULB could generate revenues.

For fiscally empowering Urban Local Bodies, a fixed five year tenures and elected mayors should be provided.

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15. The role of the civil society organisations (CSOs) in India is changing in contemporary times and has become increasingly more complex. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

Civil society organisations are non-state, non-market organisation, working for socio-economic development. E.g Bachpan Bachao Andolan.

Changing role of CSO's in contemporary times

Earlier CSO's were restricted to Gandhian voluntary service but now they have various roles :-

- Agitation - eg. protest by CSO against Kudankulam plant
- Policy development - centre for Science & Environment aids in environmental policy development.
- Policy implementation - Asha Ante foundation working for leprosy medication

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- Policy monitoring - ASER Reports of NGO Pratham on education sector
- Grass root works among local peoples.

Role of CSO is becoming complex

1. Spectrum of CSO's have emerged
- there are anti development CSO's like Greenpeace, Amnesty International
According to Intelligence Bureau India loses 2-3% of GDP due to them.

2. Regulatory burden - New foreign Contribution Rules have increased regulatory burden.

3. Role of voluntary self service is declining - professional management and corporate funding in changing culture of CSO.

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4 Relation with government is changing
- FCRA license of 1500 NGO's were cancelled.
- According to CAI, less than 10% of CSO's file annual returns

5 Challenges of 21st century such as digital illiteracy, rising ethnic tension, enhanced migration etc is changing requirements of CSO.

India needs to update National Policy on Voluntary Sector of 2007 and bring it in alignment with evolving needs of Civil society Organisation in India.

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16. Though the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) aims to address the inequity in development in India, there are a number of issues which plague the scheme. Discuss. (250 words) 15

MPLADS Scheme was launched in 1993, under it ₹ 5 crore are allocated to members of Parliament for development of their constituencies.

MPLADS: Reducing inequity in development

1. Specified portion of MPLADS fund is reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
2. Rural infrastructure Development bridges rural urban inequity
3. Development of Backward zones - ~~MPLADS~~ MPLADS guidelines exhort MP's to focus expenditure there.

Issues plaguing MPLADS scheme

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1. Violates Separation of powers hence Venkatchelliah Commission ~~wanted~~ recommended to abolish the scheme.

2. Corruption and Rent seeking.

3. may Violates Article 14, by giving funds to sitting MP's, opposition candidates are discriminated against this violates spirit of free and fair election

4. Quality of works under MPLADS scheme is below par

5. Broken monitoring mechanism - District Magistrates have ~~failed~~ not fared well in curbing corruption

6. Patronage and favoritism in allocation of works under MPLADS.

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7 Lack of adherence to MPLADS guidelines is visible.

Due to all these issues public perception about MPLADS has become negative.

Way forward

An empowered District Council should be created to monitor MPLAD scheme implementation

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Highlighting the factors responsible for the growth of EdTech sector in India in recent times, discuss its benefits. Also, state the concerns associated with it. **(250 words) 15**

Ed-tech firms such as Byjus, Unacademy have become India's leading unicorns showing spectacular growth of Ed-Tech sector.

Factors responsible for growth of Ed-Tech Sector

1. COVID-19 pandemic and concomitant shift to online education.
2. Government support through STARTUP INDIA scheme, STAND-UP INDIA scheme.
3. Low cost of data in India.
4. Easy availability of capital due to surplus liquidity in global capital market.
5. Reforms in labour laws such.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

as fixed term employment.

c. Large size of India's education market. Eg 25 crore school going children.

| Benefits of Ed-Tech Sector |

1. Spread of quality education - fundamental literacy and numeracy could be acheived.
2. Lowering cost of education.
3. Equity in competitive exams sector - bridging rural-urban divide
4. Government initiatives such as PM e-Vidya & Manodarpan have acquired good base via Ed-Tech sector.

| Concerns associated with Ed-Tech sector |

1. Over sized Valuation - The Edtech bubble may burst leading to negative impact on market.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Lack of Regulations lead to
i. unverified and unqualified teachers, teaching students.
ii. No standard curriculum
iii. fooling students in name of education.
iv. exorbitant fees are being charged

3. Corporate Governance Issues

4. Successive uses of fixed term employment is causing insecurity among workers

5. Digital Divide (only 5% of rural India has internet connection) is exacerbating educational divide.

Government needs to create Ed. Tech Regulations asserting need for qualification of teachers and maintenance of standards in Online education.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Bring out the role of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers in delivering health services in rural India. Also, suggest the measures that can be taken to overcome the challenges faced by them. **(250 words) 15**

India's ~~has~~ ASHA workers are appointed under National Rural Health Mission and National Urban Health Mission. Recently ASHA workers have been awarded by WHO.

Role of ASHA workers in delivering services in ~~Rural~~ rural areas

1. Last Mile connectivity is provided by them. Eg during COVID-19 vaccination campaign, they went door to door.
2. Reproductive and Child Health Education and services are provided by them.
3. Integrating villages with Anganwadis and sub-health centres
4. First responders to health

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

emergency

5 Ensure regular ante-natal and post-natal checkups, and delivery of ~~p~~ babies in hospital.

6 Surveys and data collections are done by them.

Challenges faced by ASHA workers

1. Salaries are ~~meg~~ meagre - they are only paid, performance based incentive around ₹ 8000.

2. No fixed employment

3 Lack of training and skill development, compared to them Auxiliary Nurse midwives are well trained.

4 Public perception is negative. During COVID-19 crisis many ASHAs were attacked.

5 Excessive burden of documentation. They have to maintain various

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registers

Measures to overcome challenges

1. Enhance salaries to atleast ₹15000. There should be discussions on confirming their employment.

2. Training and promotions: Eg from ASHA → Auxiliary Nurse Medwife → Qualified Nurse.

3. Technological upgradation - providing them smartphones etc.

4. Information and Education campaign to improve public perception.

India should atleast spend 2% of GDP on care economy, giving ASHA workers status of government employee could enhance women employment and scope of care economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Discuss the various concerns that have arisen for India after the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan. Also, suggest the measures that India should take in the given context. **(250 words) 15**

The US-Afghanistan Doha agreement, was followed by Taliban takeover of power in Afghanistan.

[Various concerns of India]

1. Security Concerns - The haqqani network is integral part of Taliban, it promotes terrorism.
   - Terror groups such as Lashkar-e-Taiba, JeM use afghan soils as a base.
   - Opium trafficking has increased.

2. [Geopolitical Concerns]

i. Regional security may be threatened.

ii. [Tajikistan], an Indian ally is improving relations with China due to ~~[illegible]~~ limited Indian actions to counter taliban

iii. The ~~Pakistan~~ Pakistan government particularly ISI holds signifi-

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cant leverage over Taliban government

3 Economic concerns

i Indian investment worth $3 Billion might be jeopardised.

ii Projects such as Chhabahar port, International North South Corridor, TAPI pipeline may be jeopardised

4. Cultural concerns - 8. Ethnic tensions may increase in the broader ~~Indo~~ South Asian region

Measures India should take

1. Openness to discussion with all sections - India has reopened embassy in Kabul, it should increase coordination with Taliban to secure it's interest.

2 Strengthen various pro-India forces - India should support allies such as Ahmed Masoud under the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

rubric of Afghan led government in Afghanistan.

3. Developing Regional Security arrangements
- furthering NSA level talks a Delhi security conclave of Central Asian, Afghanistan and Indian government could be created.
- SCO's RATS mechanism should be utilised.

4. Clear red lines should be drawn on terrorism front, institutions like FATF should be utilised to counter terrorism.

India should utilise UNSC's membership to create a comprehensive convention against Terrorism, this could remove a major ~~irri~~ irritant between Taliban and India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Bangladesh is not only a key part of India's "Neighbourhood First policy" but also crucial for the "Act East policy". In this context, discuss the steps taken by the two countries to strengthen their relationship. **(250 words) 15**

Reccently PM Modi highlighted how India-Bangladesh relations have entered Sonali Adhyaya (Golden phase) during 50 years of relationship.

| Key part of Neighbourhood first: Bangladesh |

1. Bangladesh is India's largest trading partner in South Asia.
2. Key to success of SAARC, BBIN Motor Vehicle ~~Initiative~~ Initiative etc.
3. Promotes Secularism in South Asia.

| Key part of Act East Policy: Bangladesh |

1. Success of BIMSTEC initiative depends on it.
2. Integration of North East Region with South East Asia through transport connectivity via Bangladesh.

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Steps taken by India and Bangladesh to improve relations

1. Resolution of boundary disputes via 2015 boundary agreement
   - cooperation between border guarding force has been increased.
2. Common membership of BASEC, Indian Ocean Naval symposium (IONS) etc.
3. Track Relations improved - India has removed customs duty on more than 90% of Bangladesh's product.
4. Developmental aid initiatives - India increased official Development assistance to Bangladesh
5. Energy Connectivity - discussions on common energy market and electricity grids under South Asia Group of Energy (SAGE and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

SAARC.

6 Transport Connectivity - ~~improved~~ BBIN Motor Vehicle agreement, Agartala - Akhaura railway link etc.

7 Security initiatives - Bangladesh is part of BIMSTEC under which India oversees security and energy sector.

8 P2P (People 2 People) connection improved via celebration of 50 years of friendship.

A successful India-Bangladesh free Trade agreement holds the key for economic integration of South Asia.

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2031)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 632803

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SIDHARTH SHUKLA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

18/12/2021

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI, MUKHARJEE NAGAR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2031)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. काकतीय राजवंश ने स्थापत्य कला और साहित्य के क्षेत्र में एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी है। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
The Kakatiya dynasty left an indelible mark in the fields of architecture and literature. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Kakatiyas of Worangal ruled the andhra and telugu region from 11th to 14th century.

Contribution to Architecture

(1) fort architecture
↳ Warangal fort was considered impregnable until Malik Kafur seized it.

(2) Temple Architecture
↳ Ramappa Temple of 13th century is UNESCO world heritage site.
↳ Vesara style temple dedicated to Shiva and Vishnu.

(3) Drainage Architecture
↳ System of tanks and irrigation became basis for later Karez system

(4) City architecture

↳ Marco polo marvelled at design of Motupalli port and appreciated Ramappa temple.

Contribution to literature

(1) Stalwarts of telugu literature like Nannaya flourished during this period.

(2) Telugu Ramayana and Mahabharata was published.

(3) Rulers such as Rudramadevi issued telugu inscription in large numbers.

(4) Kannada literature was also patronised

Thus the Kakatiya were the builders of modern telugu and refiners of Vesara and Dravidean temple architecture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान बाल गंगाधर तिलक ने राष्ट्रीय चेतना उत्पन्न करने और जनता को राजनीतिक आवाज प्रदान करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Bal Gangadhar Tilak was instrumental in creating a national consciousness and giving political voice to the masses during the course of national movement. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was given title of 'Lokmanya' (leader of masses) by Mahatma Gandhi, he was trailblazer of extremism in Early congress.

Creating National Consciousness

(1) Defiance of Age of consent Bill highlighted cultural independence of India.

(2) Popular opinion was enriched through Kesari (Marathi) and Mahratta newspaper
↳ Nationalist like Chapekar brothers were inspired by these.

(3) Through Shivaji Mela, Ganapati Utsav. Lokmanya Tilak preached gospel of nationalism.

(4) During Poona plague (1897) Tilak

served various communities in distress

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Political voice to masses

(1) Spearheaded opposition to Rand the plague commissioner of poona.

(2) Organised Bombay workers
→ During his arrest in 1907 there was general strike in Bombay.

(3) Broadened congress Base
↳ Congress special train (1917)
↳ He was guiding spirit of Nagpur congress, 1920.

(4) Led Home Rule League movement making swaraj goal of national movement.

His slogan "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall take it", his stints in jail (1904-1913, Mandalay) show that he was an eminent nationalist.

3. 1929 के कांग्रेस के लाहौर अधिवेशन ने अनेक महत्वपूर्ण तरीकों से स्वतंत्र भारत के विज़न को आकार प्रदान किया। व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The 1929 Lahore session of Congress shaped the vision for an independent India in many important ways. Explain. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The 1929 Lahore session of Congress defined 'national independence' as opposed to dominion status as goal of national movement.

Lahore Session: Shaping vision of Independent India

(1) Declaration of independence as goal.

(2) Hoisting of Indian flag on banks of Ravi River.

(3) Congress - Khilafat Swaraj party resigned and road for Civil Disobedience movement was opened

(4) Leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel etc who would lead independent India came

to fore.

→ According to Sumit Sarkar this showed generational shift in congress.

(5) Paved way for Karachi session of 1931 where:

→ fundamental rights

→ objectives of nation

→ need for planning was emphasised.

(6) Reiterated Gandhiji's leadership

↳ According to Subhash Bose, Lahore and Karachi was pinnacle of Gandhian leadership.

(7) Endorsed removal of untouchability, constructive work as essential for nation building.

26 January 1930 also paved way for development of India's Constitution which is the heart of Indian Republic.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक अनुभवों ने चीन और जापान जैसे देशों को स्वतंत्र और आधुनिक राष्ट्रों के रूप में विकास हेतु व्यापक रूप से भिन्न पथों पर अग्रसर किया। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explain, in what ways, different historical experiences led countries like China and Japan on widely divergent paths to building independent and modern nations. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In the 19th century imperialism and colonialism knocked on the door of china and Japan

China's road toward a modern nation

(1) China was indirectly colonised by Britain, france, Germany etc through unequal treaty system from 1837-1911.

(2) Chinese Revolution of 1911 resulted in some independence but it again fell pray to Japanese imperialism in 1932.

(3) Later there was civil war in china (1944-1949) and ultimately chinese communist party emerged victorious.

(4) Chinese state → One party state.
→ Anti-Western outlook due to colonial experience
→ Neglect of human rights due to military tradition.

Japan's historical experience

(1) Commodore Perry's ship arrived in 1853 highlighting US imperialism and threat.

(2) Japan's feudal elite voluntarily left privileges and modernised state under Meiji Revolution 1868's.

(3) Japan industrialised under Fukoko kyohei → Became imperial power (colonised Korea, China) → defeated in World War II.

(4) Japanese state → US occupation → democracy, Respect for Human Rights
→ Capitalist society
→ Absence of militarism.

Thus Japan and China have different state structure

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. मैडेन-जूलियन ऑसिलेशन क्या है? यह अल-नीनो से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? भारतीय मानसून पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What is Madden-Julian Oscillation? How does it differ from El-Nino? Discuss its impact on Indian Monsoon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Madden Julian Oscillation or (MOJO) is a west-east moving cloud and rain bearing system.

MOJO travels across the world in around 60 days.

MOJO	EL-NINO
(1) Cloud-Rain bearing system	(1) Part of ENSO it means elevated temperature in eastern pacific
(2) It supports rainfall hence presence of MOJO → better monsoon	(2) El Nino means depressed monsoon Rainfall.
(3) Short timespan → only 60 days	(3) May continue for years

(4) Support trade winds	(4) El Nino → weaker trade winds.
(5) Supports upwelling ↓ Better fisheries	(5) supports downwelling ↓ lower fisheries.
(6) somewhat stable	(6) Highly erratic.

MOJO: Impact on Indian Monsoon

(1) MOJO's presence in Indian Ocean → higher precipitation → better monsoon.

(2) MOJO absence in Indian Ocean → depressed monsoon.

IMD should create a Madden Julian Oscillation Research vertical to better highlight relation between MOJO and Monsoon.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. अंतर्जनित बल क्या हैं? उनके प्रकारों पर प्रकाश डालिए और पृथ्वी पर विभिन्न स्थलाकृतियों के निर्माण में उनके द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
What are endogenic forces? Highlight their types and discuss the role played by them in forming various landforms on the earth. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Endogenic forces and those geomorphological forces that generate from within the earth

E.g Contenent Building forces

Types of endogenic force

(1) Epirogenetic forces → Contenent Building forces.

(2) Orogenic forces → Mountain building forces.

(3) Earthquake waves and associated force.

(4) Residual heat beneath Earth's crust.

(5) Radioactive decay of elements like uranium.

(6) Convectional forces emanating from mantle and core.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Role in forming landforms

Landforms are defined as a stretch of earth's crust.

(1) Continent Building

(2) Movement of Plates are due to endogenic force

→ Creation of east African Rift Valley

→ Creation of Great lakes

→ Creation of himalyas are all due to these force.

(3) On seafloor crust

→ Mid Oceanic Ridges

→ Seafloor spreading are due to these forces.

Endogenic forces also lead to Earthquakes and Volcano further modifying landforms.

7. दक्षिण एशिया के लिए हिमालय पर्वत प्रणाली के महत्व के संदर्भ में, हिमनदों के पिघलने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों और क्षेत्र पर इसके प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
In context of the significance of the Himalayan mountain system for South Asia, explain the factors responsible for melting of glaciers and its impact on the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Heimalyas were formed around 50-60 million years ago when the Indian plate subsided below Eurasian plate

Heimalyan mountain system

Significance of Heimalyas for South Asia

- Himalyan Rivers like Ganga, Mekong are lifeline for this region
- Capturing monsoon rain
  - ↳ Without Heimalyas South Asia would be a cold desert
- ↳ protection from cold winds
- ↳ Energy security → hydroenergy generated from heimalyas

Melting of glaciers

(1) IPCC AR5 → heimalyan glaciers melting at alarming rate

(2) Hindu Kush Himalya Report →

2/3rd of glacier would melt by 2100

- Climate change and global warming (IPCC)
- Short lived Climate pollutant like Black Carbon
- unsustainable Infrastructure like dams etc.

factors Responsible

- Decline of ecological flow of Rivers.
- Landslide and Earthquakes.

- Decline in River Regime of ganga, Indus etc.
- Glacial lake Outburst flood e.g Chamoli

Impact of melting glaciers → Disasters like Kedarnath flood.

- HKHR → food and water security of millions threatened.

Way forward

(1) India should implement Ravi Chopra committee Report.

(2) Himalya conservation organisation of south Asian states

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. कोविड-19 महामारी ने वैश्वीकरण को न केवल अत्यधिक सुभेद्य और कमजोर व्यवस्था के रूप में उजागर किया है, बल्कि इसके गुणों पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए भी बाध्य किया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
The COVID-19 pandemic has not only exposed globalisation as highly vulnerable and fragile but also forced a rethinking on its merits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

experts labelled globalisation i.e growing integration of markets, cultures and nation as an macerbating factor of COVID-19.

Exposed globalisation
Highly Vulnerable and fragile

↳ Globalisation aided spread.

↳ Ban on foreign travel → Reaction against globalisation.

↳ Breakdown of global supply chain
E.g semi conductor supply from china is still problematic.

↳ Highlighted extreme dependence on militarist nations
E.g 70% of API required by pharma industry comes from China

↳ Vaccine Nationalism → showed lack of global collaboration.

↳ failure of WHO → highlighted weakness of multilateral institution.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Rethink on globalisation's merits

Merits	Rethink
(1) Connecting people and economies	→ may lead to pandemic; negative dependence.
(2) Stable supply chains	→ Supply chain captured by irredentist state like China
(3) Higher growth	→ More depression and downturns like 2008 crisis, corona economic crisis
(4) Development of Rule based multilateral system	→ systems like → WTO did not allow patent waivers; WHO → failure

are in decline.

Globalisation must reinvent itself under NORMS → New Orientation of Reformed multilateral system to survive corona crisis.

9. शहरी भारत में अभी भी जाति आधारित असमानताएँ किन तरीकों से प्रकट होती हैं? उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In what ways are caste-based inequities still manifested in urban India? Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Caste system is the rigid heirarchial division of Indian society based on purity and pollution.

According to sociologists like M N Srinivasan Industrialisation and Urbanisation reduces hold of caste system.

|Manifestation of caste based inequities| in urban India

(1) Employment pattern
↳ Scheduled caste engaged in manual scavenging, Group D jobs.
↳ Upper caste domenates in white collar works.

(2) Housing pattern
↳ Backward castes domenant in slums (1/3 of urban population)
↳ Upper castes in gated complexes.

(3) Access to social capital
↳ more to upper caste.

(4) Representation in media
↳ E.g Almost all major news anchor are from upper caste.

(5) Composition of untutrial population
NCRB → More than 2/3rd from backward communities.

(6) Access to education
↳ upper caste → elite private schools.
↳ ASER survey → poor and backward caste send children to anganwadi schools, municipal schools.

Thus while caste has become invisible to upper castes it is primary identity of backward caste

fund allocation to NCSC (338), NCST, NCBC (338B) should be increased for upliftment of backward castes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. मासिक धर्म सदैव वर्जनाओं और मिथकों से घिरा रहा है, जो महिलाओं को सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक जीवन के अनेक पहलुओं से दूर कर देता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन वर्जनाओं और मिथकों से निपटने के लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Menstruation has always been surrounded by taboos and myths that exclude women from many aspects of socio-cultural life. Discuss in the context of India. Also, suggest some steps to combat these taboos and myths. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Menstruation is a biological phenomenon that occurs periodically in women aged 15-49 years.

Taboos and Myths

(1) Denotes 'Ritual impurity' of women'

(2) ~~Declines~~ Denotes lower 'physical capabilities' of women.

(3) Denotes 'sinful' nature of women.

Social exclusion due to menstruation

(1) 'Ritual impurity' myth → denied temple entry e.g Sabarimalai
→ cannot touch pickles etc.
→ denied entry into kitchen

(2) lower physical capabilities
→ exclusion from sports
→ exclusion from army before 21st century.

(2) Sinful nature myth

↳ Representation of women as enchantress, witch

↳ Burning of witches in tribal areas. Eg Assam etc.

Combating taboo and myths

(1) Promotion of constitutional morality in place of social morality as highlighted in Sabarimala judgment.

(2) Inclusion in curriculum

↳ Sensitising children about menstruation.

(3) Information and education campaign highlighting respect for menstruating women.

(4) Behavioural change campaign such as Respect women at all times.

Openness about menstruation is the first step to defeating this social evil.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. दक्षिण भारत में धार्मिक भक्ति की उत्पत्ति और प्रसार का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इस लोकप्रिय आंदोलन ने दक्षिण के स्थानीय साहित्य में स्वयं को अभिव्यक्त किया। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Provide an account of the origin and spread of devotional Bhakti in South India and discuss how this popular movement expressed itself in the vernacular literature of the south. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhakti movement emphasised devotion to personalised god such as Shiva, Vishnu as the path to salvation. It spread from 6th century to 18th century in India

Origin of Bhakti movement

(1) In the south Alvars and Nayanars are considered as progenitor of Bhakti whereas in North it was Bhagvata purana which is considered progenitor.

(2) Alvars and Nayanars

→ wrote hymns in praise of Mayon (Vishnu), Murugan (Shiva). Alvar were Vaishnaviti, Nayanars Saiviti.

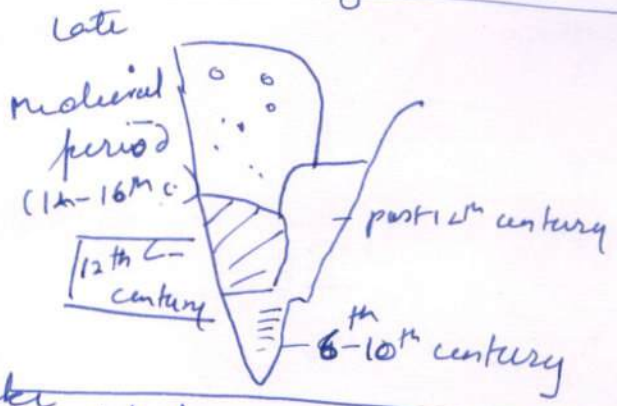
↳ Saints like Appar, Sundarar, Manikkavachar, Andal walked singing hymns.

↳ Later Temples and bronze sculptures of Alvar saints spread Bhakti in chola empire.

Spread of Bhakti movement

(1) Under Basavana's leadership the Lingayat Bhakti movement spread in Kannada country

spread of Bhakti



↳ Leaders like Akka mahadevi spread it.

(2) Under Ramanujacharya, Carnatic saints etc it spread to Andhra country.

(3) Under Namadeva - Tukaram - Eknath i.e a string of marathi saints, maharashtra bhakti spread

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

around the cult of Vithalla.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Contribution to Vernacular literature

(1) Tamil
- Alvar Nalayira divyaprabandham
- Tevaram of Nayanar

These are considered tamil vedas and most important work after Sangam texts.

(2) Kannada
- Vachanas of Basavana
- work of Akkamahadevi → progenitor of kannada kavya.

(3) Telugu → work of carnatic saints led to development of telugu.

(4) Marathi → work of Eknath, Tukaram is holy gospel of marathi literature.

The Bhakti movement is the cradle of South Indian languages and emphasizes UNITY IN DIVERSITY of India.

12. आरंभिक मध्यकाल में भारत में शहरों के पतन का विचार कुछ लोगों द्वारा प्रतिपादित किया गया है, परंतु देश के विभिन्न भागों से प्राप्त साक्ष्य भिन्न संकेत प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
The idea of urban decay in India in early medieval times has been propounded by some but evidences from various parts of the country suggest otherwise. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Historians like R.S Sharma, D.D Kosambi etc highlighted theory of Indian feudalism from 200CE-1100CE. They emphasise urban decay and ruralisation of economy into self-sufficient villages.

Arguments in support of urban decay

(1) RS Sharma - Kali-Age crisis
↳ purana mention decline of cities
↳ Hiuen Tsang - attested decline of Sravasti, Varanasi, etc.

(2) Monetary crisis → Palas issued no coin
↓
No coinage → no trade - no cities.

(3) Decline in Roman trade led to decline of Muziris, Soparas, Tor, Kalyan etc.

(4) Rise of feudal kingdoms like Pala,

Rashtrakuta → land grant and villages key to economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Evidence supporting Robust urbanisation

(1) Upinder Singh (historian) → cities like Sravasti, varanasi decline but Thanesar, Kannauj etc took their place
↳ Archaeology shows no kali age crisis.

(2) BD Chattopadhyaya shows how Pehoa, Suyadoni etc were new trading towns during early medieval India.

(3) Spent in temple Building
Khajuraho, Brihadeshwar, Mannargalapuram
RISE OF TEMPLE TOWNS.

(4) Tarenath Singh highlights how trade with South east Asia

and Arabs increased

↳ port towns like Puhar, Neppirrayurru increased.

(5.) John S Deyell proves there was no decline in currency in circulation → robust monetary system → more urbanisation.

(6.) furthermore Early medieval India was period of agrarian expansion according to Herman Kulke thus trade and towns would have increased.

Thus archaeology, economic analysis, inscriptional analysis, trade analysis show expansion of urbanisation rather than decay.

Theory of Indian feudalism requires revision and updation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. गांधीजी के रचनात्मक कार्यक्रमों का सार, साम्राज्यवाद विरोधी राष्ट्रवादी संघर्ष से कहीं अधिक था। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The essence of Gandhiji's constructive programme went well beyond the anti-imperialist nationalist struggle. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Gandhiji was the prominent leader of national movement between 1920-1947. Constructive programme was the keystone of Gandhian Nationalism.

Anti imperialist nationalist struggle was carried by movements like Non cooperation movement (1921-24), Civil Disobedience movement (1931-34), Quit India movement (1942-44) and various Satyagrahas.

Constructive programme aiding anti imperial struggle.

(1) Emphasis on Swadeshi
↳ decline in control of Manchester and Lancashire over India.

(2) Emphasis on Charkha

↳ challenge to machine based industrialisation

(3) Developed national consciousness.

(4) Trained national leaders like Kumarji Mehta, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Beyond anti imperialist struggles

(1) Anti Untouchability campaign

↳ building social harmony

↳ gandhi named dalit 'harijan', lived in dalit basti and worked among them.

(2) Rural crafts training → in Charkha weaving reduced poverty.

(3) Picketing and campaign against alchohol fough against social evils.

(4) Women empowerment → leaders like Sarojini Naidu, Sucheta Kriplani, Aruna Asaf Ali were

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

instrumental in constructive work.

(5.) Hindu - Muslim - Unity → Gandhiji through his fasts and prayers during constructive work fought the evil of communalism.

(6.) Leprosy Eradication → Gandhiji used to live in leper settlements.

(7) Emphasis on cleanliness → In constructive work Gandhiji put cleanliness above independence.

Thus constructive work was aimed at not only creating a swatantra Bharat but also gram swaraj and antyodaya.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. हालांकि, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की सामाजिक-राजनीतिक जटिलताओं ने विभाजन को अपरिहार्य बना दिया था, परंतु यह ब्रिटिश नेतृत्व की विफलता थी जिसके कारण रक्तरंजित घटनाएँ घटित हुईं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Though the socio-political complexities of the Indian subcontinent may have made partition inevitable, it was the failure of British leadership that led to a bloodbath. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Partition of India in 1947 is one of the biggest tragedy of 20th century, around 8 million people were disaffected by partition.

Cause of partition: Socio-political complexities

(1) Rise of communalism in extreme form between 1930-1950 under Jinnah's (Muslim League), Hindu Mahasabha etc directly led to partition.

(2) Relative deprivation among minority community also contributed.

(3) Religious Revivalism under socio-religious reform movement also contributed.

(4) Chains of Riot ~~begenan~~ beginning in 1892 → Direct Action Day → Noakhali killing, created sense of alienation.

(5) Concentration of minority community in boundary region.

Failure of British leadership

(1) Through Divide and Rule policy

- Separate electorate
- support to league
- stoking riots

paved way for partition.

(2) ~~failure~~ Failure of Mountbatten

↳ Pushed date of independence early to 15th August without adequate preparation.

↳ Radcliffe who was in charge of Boundary commission had never visited India before

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ Politically motivated demarcation

↳ Keeping boundary award secret untill 14 August → increased tension

↳ Punderel moon highlights how army was not used by Mount-batten in Punjab and Bengal.

↳ British army under Auchinlek did not intervene when Pakistan invaded Kashmir or until last moment.

↳ Sikhs, Muslims and Hindu leaders were not taken onboard.

Partition of India was a conscious policy of British Raj, the accompanying violence showed how the Raj ~~existing~~ existed only for exploitation and not for safeguarding India.

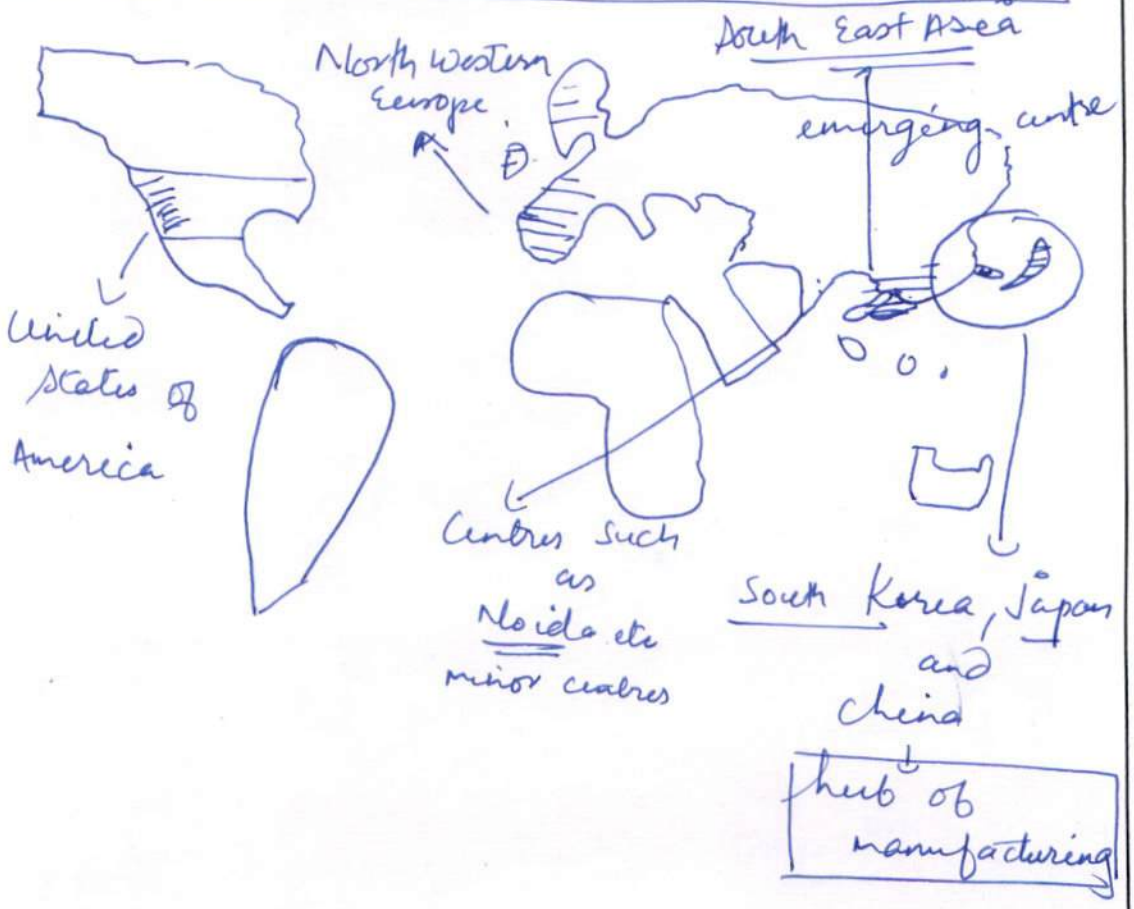
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. अर्धचालक और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक चिप निर्माण उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी वर्तमान वैश्विक कमी हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत द्वारा अपने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विनिर्माण परिवेश का समर्थन करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Identifying the factors affecting the location of semiconductor and electronic chip making industry, discuss the reasons behind their current global shortage. What steps has India taken in recent times to support its electronic manufacturing ecosystem? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Semiconductor and electronic chip making industry is a Capital intensive industry. it is the backbone of 4th Industrial Revolution



Reason behind current global shortage

(1) Disruption of global value chains

· due to Corona pandemic

(2) Chinese national policy
↳ highlighting vulnerability of west by limiting exports

(3) Shortage of Rare Earth metals
↳ essential for manufacturing.

(4) Impact of COVID-19 on Japan and South Korea.

(5) Trade war centred around 5G technology between China and U.S.A.

India's automobile production is negatively impacted due to semi conductor shortage.

Steps to support electronic manufacturing ecosystem

(1) Declaration of New Electronic Policy
↳ Development of electronic manufacturing clusters (EMC)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Capital Subsidy to manufacturing firms

(3) Goal of $400 Billion electronic manufacturing.

(4) Budget 2021 → lower indirect taxes on electronic component import.

(5) New Telecom policy → supporting development of 5G technology which is backbone of electronic manufacturing.

(6) Production linked Incentive scheme (PLI)
↳ Mobile manufacturing
E.g foxconn opened firm in India

(7) Labour law Reforms through new labour codes.

(8) Development of Electronic parks
↳ Noida Electronic Park.

(9) Decline in companies tax rate to 15% for new manufacturing firm.

India needs to integrate into electronic GVC to become a $5 trillion economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. मृदा निर्माण या मृदाजनन को प्रभावित करने वाले सक्रिय और निष्क्रिय कारकों को चिन्हित करते हुए, मृदा निर्माण में शामिल प्रक्रियाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Identifying the active and passive factors affecting pedogenesis, explain the processes involved in soil formation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pedogenesis is the process of ~~soeal~~ soil formation. It is essential for ecosystem sustainability

Passive factors
- Underlying Rock strata
  - → it's degradation leads to soil formation
  - → Efflux of lime
- → Topography

Active factors
- → Organic material → formation of detritus enriches soil
- → Exogenetic forces
  - Air/wind
  - water
  - pressure
- → Sunlight and temperature
- → Humans and Animals
- → Primary succession of rocks by lichens, mosses.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Processes involved in soil formation

(1) Exposure of rock strata to pressure-stress from within (endogenic forces) or exogenic forces (like, wind, air)

↓

(2) Breaking down of rock strata
↳ into pebbles, gravels

(3) Decomposition and Degradation of pebbles gravels through
↳ Hydration by water
↳ Carbonation or solutions
↳ Exfoliation under stress.

(4) Colonisation of degraded rock by lichens, mosses etc
↳ further degrading rocks into small sand like structure.

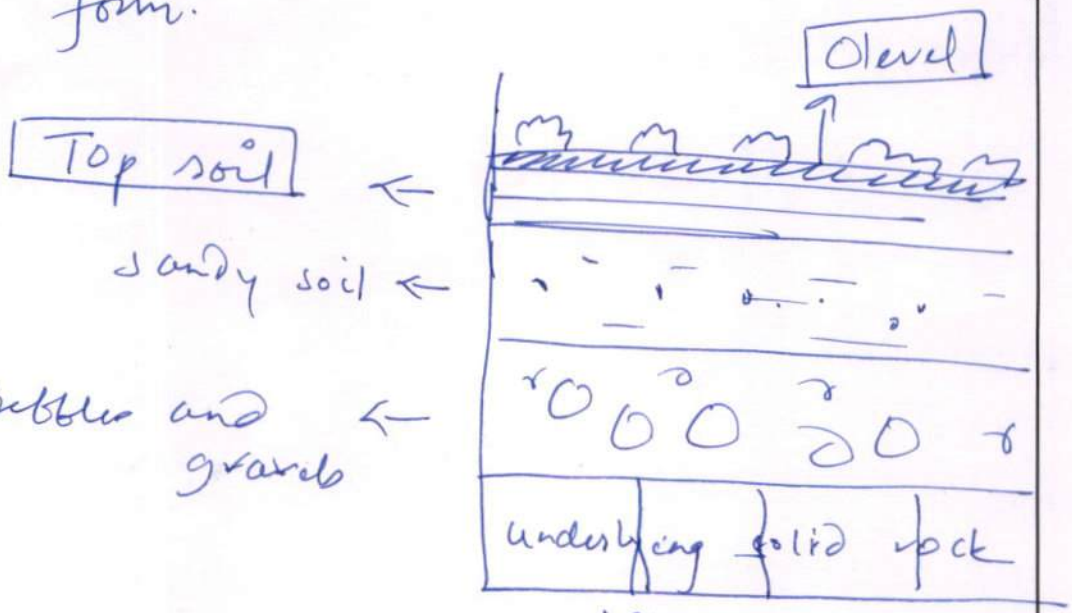
(5) Secondary Succession by trees

like ficus religiosa etc. or grasses

(6) Development of primary producer over soil further adds detritus and organic material

Adding [O level] to soil

(7) Nutrient cycle of soil develops and soil takes it's mature form.



Soil profile

Recently soils are degrading. 150 million hectare land in India is degrading. Land Degradation Neutrality target should be achieved by 2030.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. तड़ितझंझा, बिजली का चमकना (लाइटनिंग) और ऐसी कई घटनाएं भारत में मानसून-पूर्व ऋतु की विशेषताएं हैं। इस संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि तड़ितझंझा की उत्पत्ति कैसे होती है और भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर मानसून पूर्व वर्षा के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Pre-monsoon season in India is characterised by thunderstorms, lightning and many such events. In this context, explain how thunderstorms are formed and discuss the impact of pre-monsoonal rainfall in various regions of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Premonsoon season in India succeeds summer season between march - May. It is characterised by thunderstorms like Kaal Baisakhi etc.

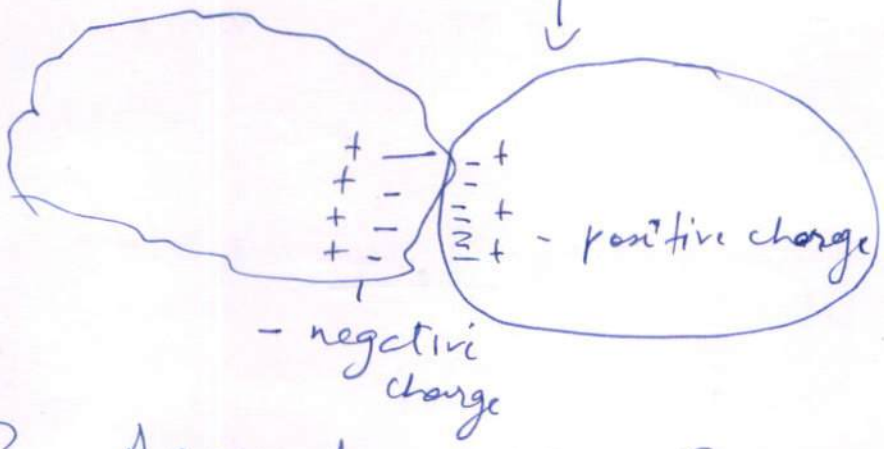
Formation of thunderstorms

(1) Thunderstorm are short intense rainfall accompained by lightning and thunder.

(2) During premonsoon period
↳ intense heat → low pressure
↓
convectional currents
↳ moisture from coastly winds
create clouds using such convectional currents

↳ Using ~~low~~ low pressure such cloud develop vertical extent

↳ When such clouds collide they cause thunder and lightning due to collision of charges



(3) Seasonal winds like Loo aid in thunderstorm formation.

(4) Dust storms in West Asia also aid thunderstorm formation.

Impact of premonsoonal rainfall

(1) Mango showers → of south aid in ripening of mangos.

(2) Bardoli Cheerhal of Assam, Bengal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

has limited role in cultivation of 'aus', 'aman' 'boro' rice of Assam.

(3.) Cherry Blossoms is another name of premonsoon shower. It helps orchards and fruit cultivation in North East.

(4) Kaal baisakhi in North India can be very destructive to standing acid crop and life and liberty.

(5) Bardoli Cheerha also has some negative impact over agriculture.

To the general populace premonsoon shower brings relief from excessive heat of the summer season.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. एनर्जी बास्केट का विविधीकरण अब भारत के लिए एक विकल्प नहीं, अपितु एक आवश्यकता बन गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Diversification of energy basket is no longer a choice for India, it has become a necessity. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Diversification of Energy Basket is reliance on various sources of energy such as nuclear, renewable, gas, coal, hydrothermal rather than single or dual sources like coal, coal-hydro.

The necessity of Energy Diversification

(1) Target of 450 GW Renewable energy by 2030
↳ Requires shift from coal — solar, wind, geothermal etc.

(2) Target of Net zero by 2070
↳ Requires reduced dependency on oil and coal.

(3) Need of Energy security
↳ Requires nuclear energy generation.

(4) Need for Aatmanirbhara Bharat
↳ reducing oil import Bill
↳ leveraging resource like 10gw potential of Geothermal energy.

(5) Need for shift to gas based economy
↳ for better industrial development

(6) Economic logic
↳ solar energy, hydrogen energy is becoming cheaper than oil and coal.

(7) Global movement against coal
→ Need for phasing down coal highlighted at Glasgow Summit
→ 70% of electricity generation is due to coal.

(8) National security imperative
↳ Chinese attack on power network of Mumbai by shadowpad

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

shows that India cannot rely on single source of energy.

(9) Economic Development

↳ developed of biogas under Jivan, SATAT Yojana would decrease poverty.

→ saving forex

→ declining import Bill

choice based diversification → fuel efficiency

→ domestic manufacturing development.

Thus diversification of energy resources is sine qua non for acheivment of Paris goals, target of Aatmanirbhar Bharat and securing unity and Integrity of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. समकालीन भारतीय समाज, स्वयं को पश्चिम की नकल करने की एक बढ़ती आकांक्षा और रूढ़िवादी पारंपरिक विचारों के पुनरुद्धार के बीच दुविधापूर्ण स्थिति में पाता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
The contemporary Indian society finds itself caught at the intersection of a growing aspiration to mimic the West and a revival of the conservative traditional outlook. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Rise of globalisation has made the world a global village, global cultural forces are impacting India in multifarous ways.

Mimicing the west

(1) Contemporary Indian society is prone to homogenisation of culture as visible in

↳ Growing popularity of hollywood and English movies.

↳ Cultural subordination of vernacular language beneath english.

↳ Rise of consumerism in India
- spread of McDONALD, Big Bazaar etc.

↳ Participation in global movement like Me Too, Black lives matter.

↳ Change in family structure

↳ Census 2011 and NSSO → 53% of families are nuclear.

↳ Change in marriage pattern

- increase in self arranged and companionship based marriage
- Rise in neolocalism.

↳ Aspirations of youth

↓ global teenager' aspiration

Use of social media sites like Instagram etc

But there are also counter currents

Revivalism of traditional Indian outlook

(1) Backlash against globalisation

↳ Khap panchayats etc. banning jeans, mobile phones.

(3) Revival of yoga, meditation

↳ due to global appreciation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

and leaders like Sri Sri Ravishankar

(3) food and dress

↳ Dresses like sarees, kurtas, pyjamas have become fashion trend

↳ Indian food like samosa have become global.

(4.) Continuation of old structure

↳ NSSO → 17% families are joint families

↳ Caste endogamy is the norm in marriage.

(5) Social media sites have provided new avenues for perpetuation of caste association and religious association.

Thus both the trends of homogenisation of culture and glocalisation of culture are dynamically enriching as well as challenging traditional Indian culture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. भारत के शहरीकरण में दिखाई देने वाली प्रवृत्तियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एक स्थायी तरीके से शहरों की योजना और प्रबंधन का मार्गदर्शन करने हेतु एक नई शहरीकरण नीति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण विचारों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In view of the visible trends in India's urbanisation, discuss the key considerations for a new urbanisation policy to guide the planning and management of cities in a sustainable manner. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to experts by 2050 55% of Indian population would live in cities. The phenomenon of urbanisation needs to be deeply analysed.

Trends in Urbanisation

(1) Overpopulation of megapolis
↳ more than 60% of urban population lives in million+ cities overburdening them.

(2) Housing crisis
↳ NSSO – 17% of urban population lives in slums

(3) Rise in migrant population
↳ Economic Survey puts migrant population at 150 million

whereas experts put it at 450 - - million - 500 million.

(4) Rise in pollution

↳ 14/15 most polluted cities in world on basis of air pollution are in India. (IQ ~~Greenpeace~~ Greenair)

(5) Water scarcity and Quality

↳ NITI Ayog → 20 cities would run out of groundwater by 2020

↳ BIS survey → Water of 19/20 cities is not drinkable.

(6.) Disaster Vulnerability

↳ Chennai drought

↳ Hyderabad flood. (2020)

↳ Delhi's pollution crisis

Key consideration for new urbanisation policy

(1) Deburden megapolies develop

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

· Tier II and Tier III cities with fund given by fifteenth finance commission

(2.) Affordable Rental housing complex to be built

b. stable transportation system to avoid crowding and slums.

(3.) Disaster management planning by Municipal planning corporation.

(4.) Pollution management cells within all cities.

(5) Local government to be empowered

New Indian requires New cities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

वियोज्य DETACHABLE

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2031)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

1. काकतीय राजवंश ने स्थापत्य कला और साहित्य के क्षेत्र में एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी है। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The Kakatiya dynasty left an indelible mark in the fields of architecture and literature. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

2. राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान बाल गंगाधर तिलक ने राष्ट्रीय चेतना उत्पन्न करने और जनता को राजनीतिक आवाज प्रदान करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was instrumental in creating a national consciousness and giving political voice to the masses during the course of national movement. Discuss.(Answer in 150 words) 10

3. 1929 के कांग्रेस के लाहौर अधिवेशन ने अनेक महत्वपूर्ण तरीकों से स्वतंत्र भारत के विज़न को आकार प्रदान किया। व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The 1929 Lahore session of Congress shaped the vision for an independent India in many important ways. Explain. (Answer in 150 words) 10

4. व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक अनुभवों ने चीन और जापान जैसे देशों को स्वतंत्र और आधुनिक राष्ट्रों के रूप में विकास हेतु व्यापक रूप से भिन्न पथों पर अग्रसर किया। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Explain, in what ways, different historical experiences led countries like China and Japan on widely divergent paths to building independent and modern nations. (Answer in 150 words) 10

5. मैडेन-जूलियन ऑसिलेशन क्या है? यह अल-नीनो से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? भारतीय मानसून पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What is Madden-Julian Oscillation? How does it differ from El-Nino? Discuss its impact on Indian Monsoon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

6. अंतर्जनित बल क्या हैं? उनके प्रकारों पर प्रकाश डालिए और पृथ्वी पर विभिन्न स्थलाकृतियों के निर्माण में उनके द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What are endogenic forces? Highlight their types and discuss the role played by them in forming various landforms on the earth. (Answer in 150 words) 10

7. दक्षिण एशिया के लिए हिमालय पर्वत प्रणाली के महत्व के संदर्भ में, हिमनदों के पिघलने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों और क्षेत्र पर इसके प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In context of the significance of the Himalayan mountain system for South Asia, explain the factors responsible for melting of glaciers and its impact on the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

8. कोविड-19 महामारी ने वैश्वीकरण को न केवल अत्यधिक सुभेद्य और कमजोर व्यवस्था के रूप में उजागर किया है, बल्कि इसके गुणों पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए भी बाध्य किया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The COVID-19 pandemic has not only exposed globalisation as highly vulnerable and fragile but also forced a rethinking on its merits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

9. शहरी भारत में अभी भी जाति आधारित असमानताएँ किन तरीकों से प्रकट होती हैं? उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In what ways are caste-based inequities still manifested in urban India? Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

10. मासिक धर्म सदैव वर्जनाओं और मिथकों से घिरा रहा है, जो महिलाओं को सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक जीवन के अनेक पहलुओं से दूर कर देता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन वर्जनाओं और मिथकों से निपटने के लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Menstruation has always been surrounded by taboos and myths that exclude women from many aspects of socio-cultural life. Discuss in the context of India. Also, suggest some steps to combat these taboos and myths. (Answer in 150 words) 10

11. दक्षिण भारत में धार्मिक भक्ति की उत्पत्ति और प्रसार का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इस लोकप्रिय आंदोलन ने दक्षिण के स्थानीय साहित्य में स्वयं को अभिव्यक्त किया। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Provide an account of the origin and spread of devotional Bhakti in South India and discuss how this popular movement expressed itself in the vernacular literature of the south. (Answer in 250 words) 15

12. आरंभिक मध्यकाल में भारत में शहरों के पतन का विचार कुछ लोगों द्वारा प्रतिपादित किया गया है, परंतु देश के विभिन्न भागों से प्राप्त साक्ष्य भिन्न संकेत प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The idea of urban decay in India in early medieval times has been propounded by some but evidences from various parts of the country suggest otherwise. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

13. गांधीजी के रचनात्मक कार्यक्रमों का सार, साम्राज्यवाद विरोधी राष्ट्रवादी संघर्ष से कहीं अधिक था। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The essence of Gandhiji's constructive programme went well beyond the anti-imperialist nationalist struggle. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

14. हालांकि, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की सामाजिक-राजनीतिक जटिलताओं ने विभाजन को अपरिहार्य बना दिया था, परंतु यह ब्रिटिश नेतृत्व की विफलता थी जिसके कारण रक्तरंजित घटनाएँ घटित हुईं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Though the socio-political complexities of the Indian subcontinent may have made partition inevitable, it was the failure of British leadership that led to a bloodbath. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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15. अर्धचालक और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक चिप निर्माण उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी वर्तमान वैश्विक कमी हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत द्वारा अपने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विनिर्माण परिवेश का समर्थन करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Identifying the factors affecting the location of semiconductor and electronic chip making industry, discuss the reasons behind their current global shortage. What steps has India taken in recent times to support its electronic manufacturing ecosystem? (Answer in 250 words) 15

16. मृदा निर्माण या मृदाजनन को प्रभावित करने वाले सक्रिय और निष्क्रिय कारकों को चिन्हित करते हुए, मृदा निर्माण में शामिल प्रक्रियाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Identifying the active and passive factors affecting pedogenesis, explain the processes involved in soil formation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

17. तड़ितझंझा, बिजली का चमकना (लाइटनिंग) और ऐसी कई घटनाएं भारत में मानसून-पूर्व ऋतु की विशेषताएं हैं। इस संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि तड़ितझंझा की उत्पत्ति कैसे होती है और भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर मानसून पूर्व वर्षा के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Pre-monsoon season in India is characterised by thunderstorms, lightning and many such events. In this context, explain how thunderstorms are formed and discuss the impact of pre-monsoonal rainfall in various regions of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

18. एनर्जी बास्केट का विविधीकरण अब भारत के लिए एक विकल्प नहीं, अपितु एक आवश्यकता बन गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Diversification of energy basket is no longer a choice for India, it has become a necessity. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

19. समकालीन भारतीय समाज, स्वयं को पश्चिम की नकल करने की एक बढ़ती आकांक्षा और रूढ़िवादी पारंपरिक विचारों के पुनरुद्धार के बीच दुविधापूर्ण स्थिति में पाता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The contemporary Indian society finds itself caught at the intersection of a growing aspiration to mimic the West and a revival of the conservative traditional outlook. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

20. भारत के शहरीकरण में दिखाई देने वाली प्रवृत्तियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एक स्थायी तरीके से शहरों की योजना और प्रबंधन का मार्गदर्शन करने हेतु एक नई शहरीकरण नीति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण विचारों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In view of the visible trends in India's urbanisation, discuss the key considerations for a new urbanisation policy to guide the planning and management of cities in a sustainable manner. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2032)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 632803

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SIDDHARTH SHUKLA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

18/12/2021

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

MUKHERJEE NAGAR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2032)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि अनुच्छेद 22 के कुछ हिस्से मूल अधिकार नहीं हैं बल्कि भारत के नागरिकों के लिए 'मौलिक खतरे' हैं। भारत में निवारक निरोध सम्बन्धी कानूनों के मुद्दों पर बहस के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

It has been argued that some parts of Article 22 are not Fundamental Rights but 'Fundamental Dangers' to the citizens of India. Discuss in light of the debate on issues around the preventive detention laws in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 22 is a part of Right to freedom, it protects an individual from illegal detention and provides certain rights

Part of Article 22 considered fundamental Danger

① Parliament and state legislature could make laws for preventive detention → no trial for 3 months

(2) Preventive detenu → limited access to lawyer

(3) further on the basis of a Board headed by high court judge detention can be extended to more than 3 months

(4) laws such as U.A.O.P.A, N.S.A,

~~Jand~~ Jammu and Kashmir prevention law are made under Article 22

→ Limits good provision of A. 22
- lawyer of choice
- 24 hour limit to produce before magistrate
- Adherence to Cr.P.C

→ prone to misuse

Issues with preventive Detention law → NCRB → Only 21. conviction under U.A.P.A

→ Negatively received by Human Rights Agency such as UNHRC etc.

Need for such laws
- → National security threat < secession, terrorism
- → Delay in ordinary criminal justice system

As the Supreme court has highlighted A. 22 is a necessary evil for protecting unity and integrity of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. न्याय का प्रशासन, केवल अपराधी को दोषी ठहराने और निर्दोष को दोषमुक्त करने तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि इसका एक पक्ष निष्पक्ष और त्वरित सुनवाई भी सुनिश्चित करना है। इसके दृष्टिगत, भारत में विचाराधीन कैदियों की संख्या में वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों और उनके सामने आने वाली समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु किए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The administration of justice is not limited to conviction of the guilty and acquittal of the innocent but also ensuring fair and speedy trial. In view of this, discuss the reasons behind increase in the number of undertrials in India and measures taken to ameliorate the issues faced by them. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Supreme court of India has adjudicated Right to fair and speedy trial to be part of Article 21 of the Constitution

According to NCRB Crime in India Report 69% (from 67% earlier) of prisoners are undertrial

Reason behind increase of undertrials

(1.) Pendency of cases with judiciary
↳ Economic Survey (2018-19) - around 3 lakh cases pending in lower judiciary.

(2) Culture of false cases and cross. f.i.r.

(3) Lack of legal aid to poor and marginalised communities.

↳ NCRB → marginalised communities are overrepresented among prisoners.

(4) failure of prosecution

↳ Tata's survey → highlights low capability of prosecutor.

(5) shoddy investigation

↳ lack of forensic capabilities

Steps taken to solve the issue

→ Legal Services Act, 1987 and creation of NALSA, SALSA

→ Supreme court directive to settle old criminal cases

→ prison reforms

→ judgement in mamata case highlighting need of early trial.

Way forward

(1) Enhancement of funds to NALSA/SALSA

(2) Creation of Indian court and Tribunal service (Economic survey) for early justice.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए विवेचना कीजिए कि हाल ही में गठित सहकारिता मंत्रालय किस प्रकार इन्हें प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करेगा। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the significance of cooperatives in India, discuss how the recently created Ministry of Cooperation will give an impetus to them. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cooperatives are association of individuals for cumulation of resources, undertaking economic activities and raising capital.

E.g PARAG, NAFED, IFFCO

Significance of cooperatives

(1) Enhancing Agricultural production
↳ AMUL helped India become number 1 in milk production
↳ IFFCO provides fertilisers at subsidised rate.
↳ NAFED buys pulses and copra.

(3) Granting capital and funds to farmers and weaker section.
↳ Urban Cooperative banks → loan portfolio of more than 5 lakh crore

(3) Enhancing financial inclusion
↳ Rural cooperative Banks

(4) Undertaking commercial activities
↳ PARAG, AMUL etc

Recently ministry of cooperation was created with Amit Shah ji as minister.

Role of Ministry of cooperation

① Regional Balancing
↳ more cooperatives in EAG states like Bihar.

↳ weak cooperative sector

(2) Implementation of 97th constitutional amendment regarding multi state cooperative societies

(3) Better governance of urban cooperative banks ⇒ averting PMC Bank like fiasco

The Royal commission of Agriculture said in 1927 " If cooperative fail all other thing will fail too"
Ministry of cooperative should fulfill it's responsibility.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. NGT अधिनियम इस अधिकरण को केवल न्यायनिर्णायक भूमिका तक सीमित न रहने और तात्कालिक पर्यावरणीय आवश्यकताओं हेतु निवारण प्रदान करने की क्षमता के साथ एक अद्वितीय संस्थान के रूप में कार्य करने की अत्यधिक स्वतंत्रता प्रदान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The NGT Act gives much leeway to the tribunal to go beyond a mere adjudicatory role and act as a sui generis institution with the capacity to provide redressal for environmental exigencies. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGT Act of 2010 created NGT to adjudicate issues related environmental governance, relief and compensation. It's schedule lists various laws like Water Act, Air Act, Public Liability Insurance Act etc.

NGT: Sui generis institution

→ Leeway to NGT

(1) Not bound by Cr.P.C, CCP → can adhere to principle of natural justice.

(2) Not bound by Indian Evidence Act.

(3) can Regulate it's own procedure

→ Other advantages

(1) Redicated timeline

↳ 90 days for judgement etc.

(2) Limited appeal

→ As per Act appeal lies

to Supreme court

(2) Appointment → judicial preponderance, can be headed by ex judge of supreme court.

(4) Security of tenure.

Powers to Redress environmental grievances

(1) Can follow principles like
↳ ~~Ac~~ No fault liability
↳ precautionary principle
↳ sustainable development.

(2) Can Order Relief and compensation

(3) Can penalise offenders.

(4) Can order stay on any project contravening judgement

(5) Can orders specific action
Eg NGT 2017 order to clean Yamuna

Recently issues with NGT like not hearing cases due to time limit (90 days) were highlighted. NGT must respect the mandate of Act of 2010 and do complete justice

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. NFHS-5 द्वारा रेखांकित किए गए जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों के संदर्भ में, क्या आपको लगता है कि जनसंख्या नियंत्रण कानून सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
In the context of demographic changes highlighted by the NFHS-5, do you think population control legislations will be a step in the right direction? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Report of NFHS-5 was released recently. NFHS forms the backbone of India's population policy.

→ India's Total fertility Rate (2.0) Below Replacement level TFR

findings of NFHS-5

↳ Sex Ratio has improved

↳ Sex Ratio at Birth is an issue.

Population control legislation have been suggested by Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Assam government.

Issues with population control legislation

(1) TFR at 2.0 → shows that population would stabilise and decline.

(2) Govs against Cairo Conference and protocol of 1994.

(3) forced population control during Emergency → decline in contraceptive usage

(4) Chinese experience → forced control
- artificial decline
- demographic disaster
- skewed sex ratio.

Need for Legislation

(1) TFR in EAG states like U.P Bihar ranges from 2.5 - more than 3.0.
↳ UP's population would be 25 crore

(2) excessive pressure on economic resources and natural resources.

Way forward

(1) More allocation to Mission Parivar vikas yojana in districts with high T.F.R.

(2) Adherence to National population policy 2000 and target free approach

(3) wide consultation before Population Control law is legislated.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. PMAY-G की उपयोगिता इसके डिजाइन पर निर्भर करती है, जो पिछली ग्रामीण आवास योजनाओं की तुलना में एक उल्लेखनीय सुधार है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
The utility of PMAY-G hinges on its design, which is a marked improvement over the previous rural housing schemes. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PMAY-G aims to provide pucca home to all the homeless in Rural areas. It succeeds earlier schemes like Indira Awaas Yojana etc.

PMAY-G: Improvement in Design

(1) Sunset clause → There is a target to be acheived by 2024.

(2) Direct Benefit transfer → funds for building homes are transferred to beneficearies account.

(3) Involvement of panchayat → in implementation, transfer of funds and monitoring.

(4) Dovetailing with other schemes
↳ Swaccha Bharat mission toilets are built in PMAY-G

↳ Involvement of MGNREGA labour

↳ under Jal Jeevan mission piped water.

(5) Women empowerment

→ house is registered in name of female.

(6) Involvement of local contractors rather than one large contractor.

(7) Third party auditing of homes

(8) provision for social audit.

(9) Geotagging of assets under the schemes

Issues with PMAY-G

→ pendency of works (Only 80%)

→ corruption at Panchayat level

→ poor quality of construction.

Though a landmark scheme monitoring and evaluation of PMAY-G should improve. Social audits Reports should be made public document.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. भारत की पोषण स्थिति दीर्घ काल से लोगों के लिए खतरे का एक विषय रही है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में पोषण संकट की समस्या के समाधान हेतु उपाय सुझाइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The nutritional status of India has been a matter of long standing public threat. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to overcome the problem of nutritional crisis in India. (Answer in 150 words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India was ranked 101 in Global Hunger Index 2021 much below Pakistan and Nepal

Nutritional status: Public threat

(1) Stunting - 35%

Severe Malnutrition - NFHS-4 → wasting - 17%

↓

5%.

(2) NFHS-5 - Anaemia rate among women is 57%

Impact
- → High IMR | MMR
- → Overburdened health system failed during COVID-19
- → lower cognitive development (ASER)
- → lower labour productivity (McKinsey)
- → Enhancing spread of pandemic among vulnerable population.

Measures to overcome crisis

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Implementation of POSHAN 2.0
↳ Only 34% fund utilisation.

(2) Food fortification
↳ highlighted by Prime minister in Independence Day speech.

(3) Anaemia Mukt Bharat
↳ make it Jan andolan

(4) Diversification of PDS system
- Millets under NFSA
- fruits and eggs
  - Mid day meal
  - ICDS (Anganwadi)

(5) Urban Anganwadis
↳ CNNS shows urban malnutrition

A vertical under NITI Aayog should be created specifically for nutrition.

Poshan vatikas should be built in mission mode.

8. अपनी बढ़ती जनसंख्या की संभावनाओं को मूर्त रूप प्रदान करने के लिए, कौशल और शिक्षा के बिना विकास के पथ पर भारत की यात्रा निस्संदेह अधूरी होगी। इस संदर्भ में, हाल ही में शुरू की गई राइज (RISE) और इक्विप (EQUIP) योजनाओं के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

To realise the potential of its growing population, India's march towards development will undoubtedly be incomplete without skills and education. In this context, discuss the significance of the recently launched RISE and EQUIP schemes. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India demographic dividend would peak in 2047. Skill and Education would lead to double digit growth.

Recently launched schemes

(1) EQUIP → to enhance GER in higher education to 50% by 2035

(2) RISE → to enhance research standards and improve secondary education holistically

(3) They are in accordance with National Education Policy 2020.

Significance of RISE and EQUIP

(1) AISHE → GER in higher education is only 28%, EQUIP would raise it.

(2) EQUIP

↳ Better standards of state Universities

↳ Improvement in socially and economically disadvantaged group (SEDG) GER.

↳ Enhancement of skill and vocational education.

(3) Role of RISE

↳ Integrating vocational education

↳ Reforming ITI's key to Skill India.

↳ Raising employability of secondary education (Mckinsey - less than 5% employable)

↳ More formal skilling (PLFS - below 5%) RISE and EQUIP could herald a revolution in Indian higher education sector.

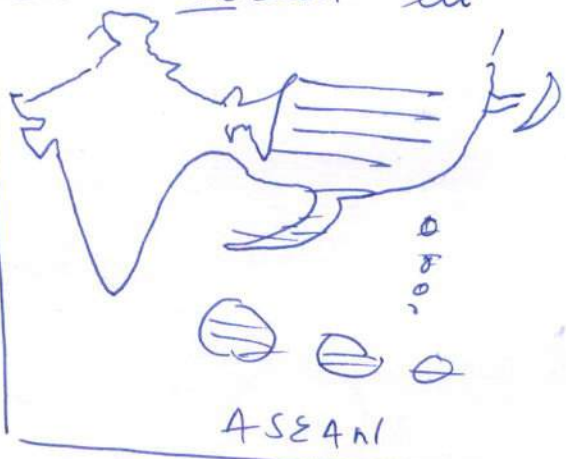
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. भारत की एक्ट ईस्ट नीति और सागर (SAGAR) पहल में आसियान ब्लॉक की केंद्रीयता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the centrality of ASEAN bloc in India's Act East policy and SAGAR initiative. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Association of South East Asian Nation is a group of 10 nations such as Indonesia Vietnam etc



Centrality of ASEAN

(1) Act East policy

(a) ACT East itself aims at greater economic, political and developmental collaboration.

(b) Connectivity with eastern nation would go through ASEAN

e.g India - Myanmar - Thailand highway

(c) ASEAN nation and RCEP controls 40% of world trade

↳ without ASEAN India cannot enter Regional value chain

or Global Value chain

(c) Security and Growth for all in Region (SAGAR)

(a) Security

↳ ASEAN controls important SLOC like Malacca strait.

↳ ASEAN is central to Indo-pacific security construct.

↳ success of QUAD, SCRI, etc require ASEAN support.

↳ Vietnam buying Brahmos and Dhruv helicopter helps sagar.

(b) Growth

↳ growth of North East Andaman and Nicobar etc would be aided by ASEAN.

↳ Technology like 5G, IoT etc would develop in ASEAN.

India needs to upgrade relations with ASEAN. Firstly it should renew Indo-ASEAN FTA of 2010.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में बढ़ती रुचि के आलोक में चीन की पोलर सिल्क रोड पहल की विवेचना कीजिए और भारत के लिए इसके निहितार्थों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss China's Polar Silk Road initiative in view of the growing interest in the Arctic region and state its implications for India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

China polar Silk Road initiative aims at utilising the Northern Sea Route at economically integrating China, Russia with western markets

Growing interest in Arctic Region

(1) Melting of Arctic → Created potential for warm ports and trade ~~out~~ via Northern Sea Route

(2) Resource potential

↳ ~~Arctic~~ Arctic has more than 20% of natural gas Reserve

↳ Deposits of Rare Earth

minerals

(3) Research potential

↳ learning about climate change

↳ Research on melting of glacier.

↗ Good Relation with Russia

↗ Strategic location

Chena's advantage] → capital availability

Implication for India]

(1) Chinese dependence on Malacca Strait and Indo-pacific may reduce → It could challenge India more openly.

(2) India could be ousted from Arctic council (observer status)

(3) Relations with Russia may deteriorate.

(4) Chena may control resource allocation of Arctic.

India's draft Arctic policy should be promulgated and India should enhance resource allocation to Arctic region

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. शक्ति के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत का अनुपालन संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में इसकी मूल भावना के आधार पर किया जाता है, जबकि ब्रिटेन में विशुद्ध रूप से इसका अनुपालन कभी नहीं किया जाता और भारत ने अत्यधिक अपवादों के साथ इसका अनुपालन किया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The doctrine of Separation of Powers is followed in US with a spirit, never followed in UK purely, and India has followed it with large exceptions. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Separation of powers doctrine was enunciated by Montesquew, it highlights need of allocating power to judiciary, legislature and executive and restricting them to their jurisdiction.

S. O. P : In U.S.A

(1) U.S.A follows true separation of power - President is not part of legislature.

(2) President may veto any legislation, may declare war and peace.

(3) The supreme court adjudicates dispute and interprets constitution.

(4) Legislature makes laws and control finances

There are some exceptions like Vice president heads senate; Impeachment of president by Senate etc.

[S. O. P in United Kingdom]

(1) UK follows parliamentary sovereignty as Blackstone has highlighted

(2) Until Recently [House of lords] was highest court of adjudication before coming of supreme court.

(3) executive i.e Prime minister and council are but Executive [committee of Parliament]

(4) No written constitution has made all courts in effect lower than Parliament.

[S. O. P in India]

(1) various parts of the

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Constitution like

A. 50 → separation of judiciary and executive

A. 122 → power of legislature etc. highlight separation of powers.

(2) A written constitution has given certain powers to judiciary. Independent judiciary and judicial review → Basic Structure

(3) Article 14 → is legal basis of separation of power

→ Article 75 → Council of minister responsible to lok Sabha

Exception → Art. 124/47 → Appointment of judges.

↳ Removal of president and supreme court judges.

Thus though separation of powers is part of Basic structure India follows a policy of checks and Balances than true S.O.P.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. भारत में एक सुदृढ़ और निष्पक्ष चुनाव प्रणाली लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम में कुछ प्रमुख सुधारों पर निर्भर करती है। समकालीन मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

A robust and fair electoral system in India is hinged upon few key reforms in the Representation of People's Act. Discuss in the context of contemporary issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Representation of People Act, 1951 and RPA, 1950 regulates conduction of election in India.

free and fair elections are cornerstone of real democracy.

Contemporary issues in Elections

(1) Issues in funding
↳ Electoral Bond scheme
↳ rise of money power

(2) Criminalisation of politics
↳ ADR → 45% member of Parliament have criminal cases against them

(3) Rise of big political parties.

(4) Increase in electoral offences
- Hate speech
- Use of Religion for vote

(5) Bribery and corrupt practices
→ Recently 1000's of crore was confiscated by police.

(6) Declining authority of Election Commission of India

(7) Need for Regulating Social Media

Necessary changes in R.P.A, 1951

(1) change in Section 8
↳ Any person chargesheeted with heinous crime to be disqualified.

(2) changes in Section 29
↳ According to SY Qureshi Election commission should have power to deregister party indulging in offence.
↳ further ECI should Regulate Expenditure of political parties

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Changes to section 123

↳ addition of offence like influencing through social media;

(4) section prohibiting bribery should be made more stringent.

(5) Further additions

↳ Election petition to be mandatorily adjudicated in 3 months.

↳ Power to ECI to disqualify candidate for violation of s.123.

↳ Social Media Regulation code

↳ Inclusion of Model Code of Conduct in RPA, 1951.

The road to criminalisation of politics and free and fair election passes through Robust RPA. parliament should utilise power vested in Article 102.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भले ही दबाव समूह शासन (गवर्नेंस) में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं, फिर भी ऐसे समूहों के प्रतिनिधित्व और उनके वित्त-पोषण के साथ-साथ सरकार के साथ उनके संबंधों में पारदर्शिता से संबंधित अनेक मुद्दे विद्यमान हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Even though pressure groups play an important role in governance, there have been issues surrounding transparency in the representativeness of the groups and their funding as well as their relationship with the government. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pressure groups are informale or formal association of individuals and groups which tend to influence public policy in their favour.

E.g FICCI, ~~Sank~~ Samyukta Kisan Morcha (SKM)

Role in Governance

(1) Informed policy making
↳ Council on Science and Environment role in environment policy.

(2) Voice of Margenals
↳ Chipko Andolan

(3) Better Laws
↳ Mazdoor Kisan Sangharsh Samiti and RTI

(4) Greater Awareness → Bachpan Bachao Andolan spreading awareness

on PENCIL.

(5) Better Implementation of scheme

Issues in Transparency

(1) Representation

↳ Backward and marginalised communities are underrepresented.

↳ Organisations used to run naxal agenda

↳ According to IB India loses 2% of GDP due to activities of foreign controlled NGO's and pressure groups.

↳ Terror connection → pressure groups like Jamaat e- Islami, Hurriyat

(2) Issues in funding

↳ foreign funding → foreign agenda

e.g Greenpeace's action against Kudankulam.

↳ funding through Hawala → Hurriyat.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ According to CBI only 10% of NGO (a pressure group) have submitted their accounts.

↳ Diversion of fund.

(3) Relationship with government

↳ Confrontational

- chakka jam, Bharat Bandh, sansad gherao etc are Standard Operating procedure.

↳ Destabilising

- they tend to disrupt normal functioning.

↳ Lack of institutional apparatus for dealing with pressure group.

↳ Lack of trust

↳ 12 round of talk between farmers and government failed.

Way forward

(1) A scheme for formalisation of pressure group.

(2) Pre legislative consultation policy 2013 to include consultation with pressure groups.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (ULBs) में आमूल चूल परिवर्तनों हेतु केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए गए सुधारों के बावजूद, उनके कुशल कामकाज के संबंध में अनेक चुनौतियां बनी हुई हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite reforms by the Central and state governments to overhaul the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), several challenges remain with regard to their efficient functioning. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban local bodies are created through 74th constitutional Amendment. Article 243X states need for devolution of functions to Urban local bodies.

Reforms by Central and State Government

(1) 3 tier ~~panchayat~~ Urban local body structure → Nagar panchayat, municipal council, municipal corporation.

(2) fund allocation by finance commission such as fifteenth finance commission.

(3) Creation of state finance commission

(4) Repeal of Urban land ceiling Act, 1971.

(5) Delegation of powers under Article 243X.

(6) Landmark schemes like SBM(Urban) JJM(Urban) include urban local bodies.

Challenges to efficient functioning

(1) Absence of elected mayors

(2) 2nd ARC → large number of parastatal bodies - infringe on ULB.

(3) Economic Survey (2018-19) - Only 40% Revenue from own sources.

(4) Absence of Area Sabhas (2nd ARC)

(5) failure of ~~Munici~~ p. Metropolitan planning committees.

(6) low standard of provision of service

↳ Only 1/20 city has potable water supply (BIS)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(7) Inability to monetise land
↳ Sichuan generates 80% Revenue from land.

(8) Issues in urban housing.
↳ 17% population lives in slums.

Reforms for effecient functioning

(1) 5 year term → elected mayor (2nd ARC)

(2) Make parastatal arm of ULB.

(3) Land holding companies under ULB.

(4) Fifteenth Finance commission
↳ Adhere to State finance Commission Report

(5) Link grants to Internal Revenue generation.

(6) Enhance functions under A.243.

60% of Indian GDP comes from cities, effecient ULB are necessary for becoming 5 trillion dollar economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. कल्याणकारी पहलों में नागरिक अधिकार सम्मिलित होते हैं, जबकि मुफ्त उपहार संरक्षक-ग्राहक सिंड्रोम उत्पन्न करते हैं। भारत में शासन (गवर्नेंस) के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Welfare initiatives embody civil rights, whereas freebies cultivate a patron-client syndrome. Examine in the context of governance in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

for poverty alleviation and development Rights based approach and welfare initiatives are considered more useful than Entitlement based freebies.

Welfare initiatives : Their advantage

(1) Toilets under Swaccha Bharat Mission
↓
protect civil rights of dignity

(2) Cylinder under Ujjwala
↳ promotes gender equality

(3) Home under PM Awaas yojana
↳ Right to life secured
↳ Women empowerment

(4) Bulb under ~~Ujjwala~~ UJALA

Yojana secures Right to Education

(5) Piped water connection under Jal Jeevan Mission and Ayushman Bharat → secures Right to Health

Thus welfare initiatives secure various rights.

Freebies: Patron client syndrome

(1) Economist argue that free power → makes farmers dependant on state's power supply
→ environmentally blind farming
wastage of resources.

(2) freebies like free washing machine, scooties etc are one time grant and can be diverted.

(3) Large scale of diversion of Urea shows misuse of freebies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) freebies lead to no skill development or empowerment

Counter - Argument

(1) free foodgrains under NFSA was a lifesaver during COVID-19 and averts starvation death.

(2) free provisions like electricity
↓
Enhance household disposable income
↓
more demand - more growth.

(3) Sometimes freebies are necessary
↳ provision of free fertiliser necessary for Green Revolution.

Indian public policy should shift toward welfare initiatives like SBM, JJM but essential freebies like NFSA should continue.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भले ही गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) राष्ट्र के विकासात्मक लोकाचार का एक अभिन्न अंग हैं, फिर भी भारत की शत्रु शक्तियों के इशारे पर राष्ट्रीय विकास में बाधा डालने का प्रयास करने वाले NGOs की गतिविधियों पर अंकुश लगाना राज्य का वैध हित, कानूनी अधिकार और संवैधानिक कर्तव्य है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Even though non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are an integral part of a nation's developmental ethos, the State has legitimate interest, legal authority and constitutional duty to curb the activities of those NGOs, which attempt to hamper national development at the behest of the forces inimical to India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGO's are non state, non-market group of individuals and people creates for betterment of society.

E.g Baba Amte Leprosy foundation

Integral part of Development

(1) Key role in implementation of schemes
↳ Bachpan Bachao Andolan helps in eradication of child labour.

(2) Better public policy making
↳ ASER Reports helped in formulation of New Education policy
↳ CSE Report help in environment policy

(3) Transformational laws like RTI was made due to MKSS

NGO.

(4) Increasing transparency
↳ social Audit through NGO.

(5) Agitations and raising people's voice
↳ Chipko Andolan, Narmada Bachao Andolan

NGO's : Acting against National interest

---

(1) According to IB → 2% of GDP is lost due to anti-India NGO's.

e.g Greenpeace stalling kudankulam

(2) According to CBI → Only 10% NGO show proper accounts

(3) MHA recently barred Amnesty for anti-India action

State and NGO's

(1) Legitimate interest to curb nefarious NGO

(2) State must protect unity and integrity of India.

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) legal authority

↳ Society Registrations Act, 1860, Indian Trust Act give power of regulation

↳ FCRA 2010 gives power of regulating funding. Recently amended.

↳ NITI Aayog has power of accreditation

↳ Supreme Court has given authority to act against corrupt NGOs

(3) Constitutional duty

↳ Anti India NGO infringe citizen's Right to livelihood, Right to health etc and are anathema to Rule of law under Article 14.

India must update National policy on voluntary sector 2007 having clear provisions for banning anti-India NGO's and promoting socially responsible NGOs

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. जहाँ, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के तीनों स्तरों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है, वहीं यह अनिवार्य है कि सरकार प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल को लोक कल्याण समझते हुए इसमें सुधार करे। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While there is an urgency to focus on all the three levels of healthcare, it is imperative that the government looks towards improving primary healthcare as a public good. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Astana Declaration and Alma Ata Declaration highlight how primary health-care is key to universal healthcare.

[Need to focus on all three levels]

(1) Primary healthcare → acts as social vaccine.

(2) Secondary healthcare
- → Doctor: population ratio is only 18000:1 in Bihar
- → Rise of mental disease
- → Pandemic control
- → Referral centres for disease like Japanese encephalitis
- → Rise of communicable disease like COVID, TB etc.

(3) Tertiary healthcare

↳ To improve Research and Development

↳ More post graduate institute
↓
more doctors

↳ Make India pharmacy of world.

Primary healthcare as public good

(1) Robust primary healthcare system with PHC / CHC stops spread of disease

(2) Non communicable diseases like Hypertension can only be solved at primary level.

(3) Palliative and preventive healthcare gets boost.

(4) Nutritional status → 57% anaemia, 35% stunting would improve.

(5) Women empowerment → through

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

better condition of ASHA, ANM, Anganwadi bahu.

(2) Informed citizenry.

[Improving public healthcare]

(1) National Health policy
↳ 1.8% GDP on public health

(2) State Government to allocate [5% of Budget] → public health.

(3) Standing committee on health recommended more PHC/CHC.

(4) Rural health statistics → only >9000 Health and Wellness Centre Built → Mission mode PMJAY

(5) Training and technology to ANM, ASHA bahu etc.

National Digital Health Mission and SDG-3 would remain a pipe dream without Robust public health and primary health system.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. बाल विवाह पर अंकुश लगाने के प्रयासों के बावजूद, यह भारत में अभी भी विद्यमान है। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। भारत में बाल विवाह की प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा और क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite initiatives to curb child marriage, it continues to persist in India. Explaining the reasons behind this, analyse its impact. What further measures can be taken by the government to eliminate the practice of child marriage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Child marriage -> marriage before legal age (21 for boys, 18 for girls). According to NFHS-4 more than 1/4th of marriages of girls are below 21 years i.e majority of them are child marriage.

Reasons for child marriage

(1) Cultural preference in areas like Rajasthan.

(2) NFHS-4
↳ lower educational standards is directly correlated to child marriage

(3) Low female labour force participation rate (PLFS - 25%)

(4) Taboo on love marriage and companionship

(5) Social Sanction behind child marriage

E.g Bhanwari Devi was tortured for opposing Child marriage.

Initiatives of Government

(1) Prevention of Child Marriage Act.

(2) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

↳ GER of women / female is greater than GER of male.

(3) Samagra Shiksha Abhiyaan, 2018-

(4) National population policy, 2000.

Further Initiatives

(1) Raising Age of marriage to 21

pros	cons
(1) Better nutrition, health standards	(1) criminalises self arranged marriage
(2) More educational standards	(2) Legal solution to social problem.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Enhancing Female LFPR

↳ tax incentive to companies giving employment to women.

(3) Behavioural change

↓

BETI BACHAO DHANALAKSHMI

(Economic survey 2018-19)

(4) Enhanced educational ~~rate~~ standards

↳ More female hostels

(5) Enhance female security

↳ Implement JS Verma committee Report

↳ Revamp Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act.

Child marriages perpetuate subordination of women and declining nutrition status of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. मध्य एशियाई देशों के महत्व के बावजूद, भारत उनके साथ अपने संबंधों को सुदृढ़ करने में असमर्थ रहा है। इसके कारणों को वर्णित करते हुए, विवेचना कीजिए कि भारत इस क्षेत्र के देशों के साथ अपने संबंधों को कैसे प्रगाढ़ कर सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

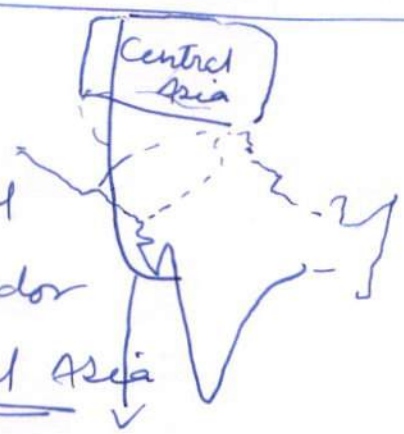
Despite their significance, India has not been able to strengthen its ties with the Central Asian countries. Bringing out the reasons for the same, discuss how India can deepen its relationship with countries in this region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Central Asian countries such as Kazhakstan, Tajekistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan could emerge as one of the poles of multipolar asia

Significance of central Asian countries

(1) Connectivity



- The International North South trade corridor passes through central Asia
- They connect India INSTC to Russia and Eastern Europe.

(2) Resources

- Uranium, rare earth metals, oil and natural gas are found in abundance

Eg. TAPI pipeline could enhance India's energy security

(3) Regional Security

↳ Central Asian countries like Tajikistan are important facet of solving Afghan issue

↳ Shanghai cooperation Organisation and RATS, Tashkent essential for counter-terrorism.

Inability to strengthen ties

(1) No direct land route

(2) Delay in INSTC, TAPI

(3) Rise of China-Russia axis in SCO. India a marginal player.

(4) Absence of Institutional relation apart from SCO.

(5) Closer relations with QUAD countries. QUAD is seen as ASEAN NATO.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) India has become marginal in Afghanistan after Taliban takeover.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Deepening Relation with Central Asia

(1) Develop institutions like SCO under Indian leadership

→ Central Asian Countries can be observer in SAARC.

(2) Leverage maritime Resources

↳ ports like Chabahar, Bombay to be connected to Central Asia.

(3) Deepen Security Relation

↳ more airbases in Tajikistan

↳ Export of Dhruv, Brahmos.

(4) Common policy on regional issues like Afghanistan

↳ More Delhi based NSA level talks.

ACT CENTRAL ASIA

policy on lines of ACT EAST policy should be enunciated.

20. हाल के दिनों में भारत-श्रीलंका संबंधों में उत्पन्न हुई चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में श्रीलंका के महत्व के आलोक में भारत उसके साथ अनुकूल संबंध कैसे सुनिश्चित कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

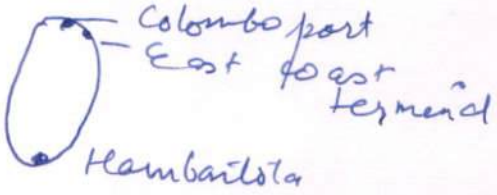
Discuss the concerns that have arisen in India-Sri Lanka relations in recent times. How can India ensure a favourable relationship with Sri Lanka given its importance in the Indian Ocean region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indo- Sri lankan relations have deteriorated recently due to variety of factors.

Concerns in Indo- Sri Lankan Relation

(1) Rise of China in Sri lankan political affairs
↳ All major projects are given to China.



(2) Exclusion of India and Japan from East Container termenal

(3) Rise of Rajpaksas under Gotabaya Rajapaksa
↳ they have negated 13th Amendment and tamil rights.
↳ considered close to China

(4) Issue in Grants

↳ Sri Lanka believes India favours Bhutan and Nepal more

↳ Sri Lanka's demand for $ 500 million from RBI is pending.

Importance of Sri Lanka

(1) Controls major SLOC like Bab-el-Mandeb — Malacca — South China sea.

(2) Strategic location near India

(3) Sri Lankan Civil war destabilised the entire Indian ocean region.

(4) Sri Lanka's wide Exclusive Economic zone controls polymetallic nodules, rare earth minerals and oil and natural gas reserve.

(5) Decline in Relationship →

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

success of strings of pearl strategy.

Ensuring favourable Relationships

(1) Creation of eminent person group (EPG) for collaboration.

(2) Revision of Indo Srilankan treaty of 1987.

(3) Adherence to Gujral doctrine by India for shedding Big Brother image.

(4) ~~Draw~~ Drawing Red lines on projects with China.

(5) Improving fisheries relations and banning bottom ~~to~~ trawl fisheries.

Success of Indo Pacific, BIMSTEC, SAARC, ACT EAST, SAGAR, MAUSAM all depend on good India - Sri lanka Relation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2033)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 632803

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SIDDHARTH SHUKLA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

19/12/2021

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

MUKHERJEE NAGAR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2033)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारत में कृषि प्रसार से सम्बद्ध मुद्दों का उल्लेख करते हुए, राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान प्रसार प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ बनाने में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (KVKs) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Stating the issues associated with agricultural extension in India, discuss the role of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in strengthening the national agricultural research extension system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NITI Aayog's New India at 75 highlights need of agricultural extension i.e providing knowledge services to atleast 50% of farmers.

Issues with agricultural extension

(1) Lack of private sector participation
→ Only KVKs work significantly in this sector.

(2) Lack of funding → less than 1% of agri GDP is spent on research. (ICRIER)

(3) Large number of Small and Marginal farmer → 85% of all make farmer contact tough.

(4) Low use of E-technology by farmers

(5) Low educational standards and number of state Agricultural

Universities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

|Role of KVK in extension|

(1) linking ICRIER/ICAR/SAU research → farmers.

(2) Weather forecasting, distribution of soil health card, advisory on crops is given by KVK.

(3) Government schemes like KISAN-SMS, PM Krishi sinchayee yojana could be explained to farmers.

(4) KVK in p.p.p. models could garner private sector support for agriculture extension.

(5) KVK under local bodies like panchayat could become model for local extension system.

Atleast 10% of agri-credit worth 16 lakh crore should be allocated to Research and Extension.

2. भारत में, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक मूल्य संवर्द्धन की अपार संभावनाओं के कारण एक उच्च संवृद्धि और उच्च लाभ के क्षेत्रक के रूप में उभर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In India, the food processing sector is emerging as a high-growth and high-profit sector due to its immense potential for value addition. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

food processing industries contribute 30% to Agri GDP (Economic survey)

High growth sector

(1) constant double digit growth for previous five years.

(2) 5th largest contributor to manufacturing sector.

doubling farmers income

generating non farm rural employment

High profit

spreading market

High Agri-GDP growth

Abundant raw material

milk vegetables

greater profit

Thus f. p. is highly profitable and

growth oriented

potential for value addition

(1) India is #1st manufacturer of milk, 2nd largest of fruits, vegetables.

(2) 30-40% perishable crops is wasted.

(3) Only 2% of total crops are processed

(Thus high potential for value addition.

Issues in FPI
- → APMC monopsony → distorted market
- → Lack of contract farming law
- → Lack of quality labs
- → Lack of Brand building
- → Lower cold storage facilities

Way forward

(1) More funds to scheme for micro food processing (SFMP)

(2) Revamping National Mission on food processing

(3) States should adopt model contract farming law.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. पशुधन आधारित एकीकृत कृषि प्रणाली (IFS) की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके लाभों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explaining the concept of livestock-based Integrated Farming System (IFS), discuss its benefits. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Integrated farming system is the process of cultivation of crops with usage of locally produced inputs, manures, pesticides etc.

In livestock based IFS like Zero budget National farming livestock like cattle, goat, bees play important role in farming.

Concept of livestock based IFS

(1) Cattle / goat → cowdung or droppings acts as manure

(2) One part of field is reserved for livestock feed.

(3) Cattle grazing, bees etc are used for pest control.

(4) Tillage operations are done with use of livestock

(5) Seeds are mixed with cattle/ livestock product like cowdung.
e.g Jeevamrut, bijamrut in ZBNF.

Advantages of Livestock based IFS

(1) lower input cost
↳ local seeds, organic fertilisers, no cost pest control. (Integrated pest management)

(2) livestock sector expands - it provides employment to 7 crore people.

(3) ICRISAT → growth of livestock sectors, women empowerment as women tend to cattle

(4) Environment friendly — No soil pollution, harmonious water usage.

But it is also associated with high labour input, lower productivity. Therefore ~~Dend~~ Direct Benefit transfer on per hectare basis should be given to livestock based IFS farmers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. जहाँ भारतीय मूल के व्यक्ति (PIO) विश्व भर में उद्यमिता का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं, वहीं भारत में अभी भी उद्यमिता दर सबसे कम है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में उद्यमिता की गति को बढ़ाने के लिए उठाए गए नीतिगत उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

While Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) are spearheading entrepreneurship across the world, India still has one of the lowest entrepreneurship rates. Discuss. Also, state the policy measures that have been taken to increase the pace of entrepreneurship in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Economic survey 2019-20 highlights how 10% growth in entrepreneurship adds 1% to GDP of every district.

Person of Indian Origin are people who trace their ancestry to India. founder of Hotmail was a PIO

Reason for low entrepreneurship Rate

(1) Lack of skill Development
→ Mckinsey → skill based labour productivity among lowest in India

(2) Economic Survey (2019) → Lack of physical and social infrastructure → low entrepreneurship.

(3) Regulatory Overburden
↳ India scores 163/190 in EODB's contract enforcement, low score on clearance etc.

(4) Lack of Startup ecosystem -> Though it' is 3rd largest in world, in per capita terms it is low.

(5) lack of access to capital

(6) Lack of entrepreneurship ethics and culture

(7) Lower educational standards (wheebox - only 4% graduate employable)

Policy measures for entrepreneurship

(1) National policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

(2) PM MUDRA YOJANA -> Access to capital

(3) STARTUP INDIA scheme and Standup India scheme.

(4) EODB Reform - India now ranks 63 on EODB.

(5) Minimum government Maximum governance (Budget 2021)

Curricular Reform in school education is must for creating a culture of entrepreneurship.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. 'भूमि बैंक' अर्थव्यवस्था को प्रोत्साहन देने और भारत में व्यापार सुगमता (ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिज़नेस) को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

'Land banks' can play a critical role in boosting the economy and promoting ease of doing business in India. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Land Banks are collective pool of lands created for a common purpose.

There are also Land Development Banks that help in optimum usage of land.

Role in Boosting Economy

(1) Optimum use of land as factor of production.

(2) Faster pace of Infrastructure Development
E.g Land Bank and pooling was used for planning Amravati city.

(3) enhanced competitiveness of economy.

(4) LARR Act of 2013 → Stringent provision for land acquisition
Land Bank help overcome regulatory

troubles.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reform in EODB

(1) India scores poorly on accessing land vertical.

(2) Faster clearance
↳ Land Bank is based on consent
↳ faster social impact assessment under LARR Act, 2013.

(3) Special economic zones, National Industry and Manufacturing zones, Coastal Employment zones could be easily developed.

(4) Boost to P.P.P projects in Infrastructure Development.

India should create a National Land Bank Development policy and amend LARR Act, 2013 for easier creation and utilisation of Land Banks.

6. वन संरक्षण अधिनियम (FCA) में प्रस्तावित संशोधन, न केवल वन अधिकार अधिनियम (FRA) के विपरीत हैं, बल्कि इनके कारण भारत को जलवायु परिवर्तन पर अपनी प्रतिबद्धताओं को प्राप्त करने में देरी होने की भी संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The proposed amendments to the Forest Conservation Act (FCA) are not only antithetical to the Forest Rights Act (FRA), but are also likely to delay India achieving its commitments on climate change. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

forest Conservation Act of 1980 lays down than any diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose would require approval of Central Government.

Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) was created in pursuance of FCA.

Proposed amendment to FCA

(1) Greater exemption to projects from getting f.a.c approval.

(2) lower requirement of social approval for projects.

(3) Authorising forest officials to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

evict 'intruders' or ~~settlers~~ illegal settlers from forest land.

~~Issues~~ **Issues with Amendment**

(1) Easier clearance → more felling of trees.

(2) Empowers forest officials → eviction of local communities from forest.

(3) Against Aarhus Convention on involving local communities in forest management.

(4) Together with Draft EIA norms, Green forestry policy this could

↓

Reduce Tree and forest cover below 24.56%.

↓

Lower Greenhouse gas sink

↓

failure to achieve Paris target.

Recent amendments should be rethought in light of Glasgow summit.

7. शहरी क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ की समस्या न केवल नदियों के उफान के कारण है, बल्कि उन अनियोजित तरीकों के कारण भी है जो हमारे नगर, शहरीकरण की प्रक्रिया में अपना रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, शहरी बाढ़ पर राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण के दिशा-निर्देशों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The problem of flooding in urban areas is not only due to overflowing rivers, but also the uninformed ways in which our cities are coping with urbanisation. Discuss. In this context, mention the National Disaster Management Authority guidelines on urban floods. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban flooding is a disaster that is both natural and anthropogenic. Recently Hyderabad (2020) and Mumbai witnessed devastating urban floods.

Reasons for urban flooding

Natural
- concentration of monsoon rainfall within short span of time
- climate change

Failure of Urban planning
- Wetland encroachment
  - Encroachment of lakes like Hussainsagar Hyderabad flood
- Siltation of drainage
- High sewerage content in drain
- lower ecological flow of rivers like Mithi, Yamuna.
- encroachment of flood plains

NDMA Guidelines on Urban flooding

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Creation of Nation urban flood management information system (NUFMIS)

(2) Pre-monsoon de-siltation of drains.

(3) Mandatory preparation of Drainage Master plan by cities.

(4) Creation of inventory of wetlands and waterbodies in urban areas and their conservation.

(5) Development of early warning system like C-FLOWS Chennai, M-FLOWS (Mumbai)

(6) Inclusion of urban flooding in school curriculum.

The ideas of sponge cities and urban forests are essential for urban flood control. They should be included in urban planning.

8. इसरो अब केवल उपग्रहों के प्रक्षेपण तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि यह वर्षों से विकास गतिविधियों में अपनी भूमिका को लगातार बढ़ा रहा है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
ISRO is no longer confined only to the launching of satellites, but it has been constantly enlarging its role in development activities over the years. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ISRO is India's apex body in space research, beginning with launch of ROHINI, ISRO has journeyed to become one of the biggest space agency of world.

→ PSLV, GSLV, SSLV system launched various satellite into space

Launching of satellites → ISRO earns forex reserve through sendering satellites like Amazonia into space

Diversification of ISRO: Development Role

(1) Role in Natural Resource Development

↳ RESOURCE-SAT-II is used for creating India State of forest Report.

↳ LANDSAT → used for land development

(2) Development of Military Capability

↳ IRNSS and CARTOSAT

(3) Management of TRAFFIC

↳ EOS satellite

(4) Development of Navigation

→ IRNSS satellite → also helps in fisheries development as fishermen use it as GPS.

(5) Development of Aero-Industry / Aviation sector

↳ GAGAN system of ISRO.

(6) Development of maritime sector

↳ OCEANSAT of ISRO helps in shipping along with GEMINI.

(7) Rural Development

↳ The SVAMITVA scheme would use ISRO's geospatial data.

↳ Geotagging of assets under MNAY could use ISRO's satellite data.

The recent liberalisation of Geospatial Data by Ministry of Science and Technology would further development role of ISRO.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. राज्य और गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना (CII) को लक्षित करने के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को बताइए। साथ ही, भारत सरकार द्वारा अपने CII को सुरक्षित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

State the reasons behind targeting of Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) by state and non-state actors. Also, discuss the steps taken by the Indian government to secure its CII. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Critical Information Infrastructure and those infrastructure the decapacitation or misuse of which could threaten national security and security of state.

E.g National Health system data of U.K.

Recent targeting of CII

(1) Track attack on kudankulam

(2) Shadow PAD attack on mumbai's power grid

Reason behind attack

(1) Rise in cybersecurity capability of hostile state like China.

(2) Growing digitisation of India

↳ Creation of National Digital Health mission, Central Identity Repository

has enhanced vulnerability

(3) Tensions at Northern Border

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps taken to secure CII

(1) Creation of NTRO (2004) and National council for protection of CII (NCPCII) (under IT Act) under NTRO.

(2) CERT-IN → Computer emergency Response Team - India.

(3) Creation of Cyber swacchata Kendras

(4) National Security Directive on Telecom to stop backdoor bugs in telecom infrastructure.

(5) Enhancement of cybersecurity capability
↳ creation of I4C etc.

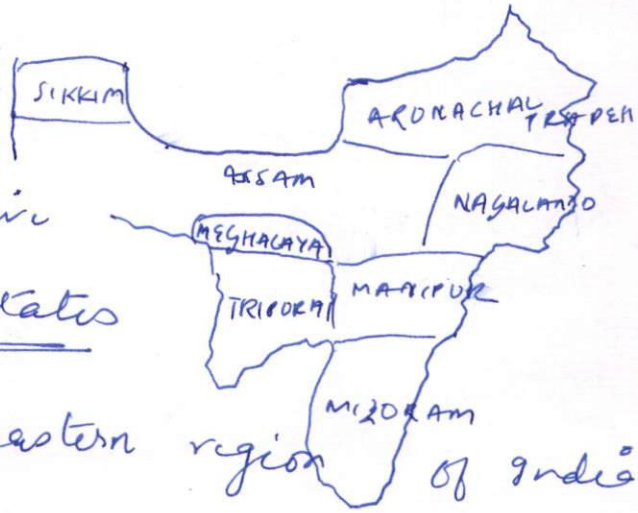
India needs to amend IT Act holistically and create New Cybersecurity Policy to counter rising chinese challenge in cyber security

10. पूर्वोत्तर भारत के रणनीतिक महत्व के बावजूद, इस क्षेत्र को कई सुरक्षा खतरों का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, क्षेत्र में शांति और स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Despite the strategic significance of North-East India, the region faces several security threats. Discuss. Also, state the measures taken by the government to ensure peace and stability in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

North East India is the cumulative name of 8 states is the northeastern region of India



Strategic Significance

(1) More than 99% boundary is International Boundary → key to national security

(2) Central to ACT EAST POLICY of India

(3) Strategic Reserve of Uranium, coal, limestone, hydroelectricity etc.

Security threats

(1) Hostile State Actors → China claims Arunachal pradesh.

(2) Refugee crisis → earlier Chakma, Bangladeshi refugees came, now

their refugees.

(3) Insurgency and Militancy

↳ Naga insurgency under Khaplang

↳ Militant groups like ULFA, NSCN operate here.

(4) Organised crime networks

↳ Drug trafickking as it is closer to Golden triangle of drugs.

↳ Human trafickking, arms trafickking etc.

Steps taken by government of India

(1) Constitutional steps → A. 244 and VIth schedule, 371A for Assam etc.

(2) Accords
- Assam Accord
- Mizo Accord (1986)
- Shillong Accord
- Bodo Accord.

(3) Creation of North Eastern Council and DONER.

(4.) Various centrally sponsored schemes in 90:10 cost sharing ratio.

An Inter state council should be created for North Eastern Region.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारतीय रेलवे को लंबे समय से अल्प निवेश की समस्या का सामना करना पड़ा है, जिसने इसके परिचालन के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाला है। इस संदर्भ में, बुनियादी ढांचे के तीव्र निर्माण में रेलवे के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Indian Railways has suffered from chronic under-investment, which has adversely impacted key areas of its operations. In this context, discuss the challenges faced by the railways in speedy creation of infrastructure. Also, mention the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian Railways requires fund of 50 lakh crore over next 10 years as per Economic survey (2019-20).

Challenges faced by Railways

(1) High Operating Ratio of 97.45
↳ requires Business process Reengineering.

(2) Staff cost → 56% of revenues of Railway
↳ downsizing of staff.

(3) Need of 100% electrification and movement to Broad Gauge.

(4) Private sector participation in Railways.

(5) Cross-subsidising fare → lower freight volume on rail → Railway requires tarriff rationalisation

Steps taken by Government

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Declaration of National Railway Plan (2020-2030)

→ By 2023 all railways would be broad gauge.

(2) Creation of IRCTC and private participation in Tejas Express. further opening 150 trains.

(3) Bibek Debroy committee led to

→ Creation of IRMS to create inter departmental synergy.

→ Plans for independent regulator.

(4) Infrastructure Development

→ Budget 2021 → North south DFC, East West DFC, East Coast DFC (Dedicated freight corridor) would be created.

(5) Railways further need to shun non core activities according to Bibek Debroy committee

(6) Greater Electrification of Railways
→ approaching 100% electrification

(7) Subsuming Railway Budget within general Budget (2017)

(8) compulsory accident insurance in railway travel.

(9) Rationalisation of freight rates.

Way forward

(1) Implement other suggestion of Bibek Debroy Committee
→ private sector control over running trains.
→ Enhanced passenger fare.
→ Railways staff downsizing policy.

A profitable Railway sector is essential for reducing India's logistic to GDP Ratio to 10% from existing 14%.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. किसानों की आय को दोगुना करने के भारत के उद्देश्य को साकार करने हेतु कृषि प्रणाली के अंतिम बिंदु तक के दायित्वों पर ध्यान देने के साथ अनुसंधान और विकास (R&D) के लिए एक परिवर्तनकारी दृष्टिकोण आवश्यक है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

A disruptive approach to research & development (R&D), with a focus on last mile obligations of the agricultural system is necessary to realize India's objective of doubling farmer's income. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to ~~Asok~~ Ashok Gulati (ICRIER) India spends less than 1% of agri-GDP of agri-Research

Disruptive approach to agri R&D

(1) Enhanced funding → atleast 5% of agri GDP on Research. 5% of Budgetary allocation to agriculture should go to research.

(2) Debate on lifting embargo on GM Crops

(3) Private sector participation in Research.

(4) Establishing a chain of ICAR, ICRIER, Agricultural Universities, KVKs throughout India.

Focus on last mile obligation

(1) NITI (New India at 75) → linking KVK, SAU, ICAR to farmers

(2) Rural Research centres should be more than urban research centres.

(3) Focus of Research

↳ Creating equipments suitable to women farmers

↳ Creating fortification of food-grains

↳ Environmentally suitable GM crops

Research & Doubling farmers Income

(1) Example : GM cotton

made India largest producer of cotton

Income of cotton farmers increased.

(2) Cultivation of Bt. Brinjal in Bangladesh enhanced farmer income

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

by more than 30-40%.

(3) Advantages of well developed Research system

↳ Low input cost

E.g Soil Health card reduced fertilisers cost.

↳ Higher productivity

↳ Connection to market

↳ Improvement of market → eNAM and e-technology improved market.

↳ Development of food processing industries due to Research labs, testing labs

↳ No need to pay royalty to foreign seed developers like Monsanto, pepsico.

India should fourth allocate 10% of agri credit worth 16 lakh crore (Budget 2021) to Research and Development

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत की विद्युत वितरण कंपनियों और विद्युत ग्रिड को जीवाश्म ईंधन से अक्षय ऊर्जा के अधिक संधारणीय रूपों में संक्रमण हेतु सुधारों से गुजरना होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

India's power distribution companies and electrical grids must undergo reforms to transition from fossil fuels to more sustainable forms of renewable energy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Glasgow summit declared goal of 'phasing down coal', further to acheive target of net zero emission by 2070, India needs to transition to Renewable energy. Presently 70% of electricity is generated from coal.

Issues and Reforms in power DISCOMS

(1) Heigh NPA's worth lakh of crore.

(2) State monopoly → majority of them are run by state government

(3) Heigh AT&C loss – more than 30%

(4) Obsolete infrastructure → low use of smart meters

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ lack of feeder separation

→ Absence of National power grid infrastructure

→ lower transition capability from fossil fuel to Renewable

Issues in electricity grids

Proposed Reforms in DISCOM and grids

(1) Resolution of NPA's
→ through UDAY, loans from PFC, state guarantees etc.

(2) Tariff Rationalisation as per new electricity bill.

(3) Usage of SMART METERS and adoption of technology like NET-ME-TERING.

(4) Mandatory feeder seperation as per Budget 2021.

(5) Creation of grid storage system

↳ for storing renewable energy from solar system, hydrogen energy generation plans.

(6) Integrated grid system with seamless transition from Renewable to fossil fuel

↳ would solve problem of intermittency in ~~fossil~~ Renewables.

(7) Private sector participation and privatisation of state DISCOMS as suggested by Budget 2021.

(8) Power subsidy should be withdrawn in gradual phases.

(9) Creation of Green Term Ahead Markets and their expansion.

To acheive the target of 450 GW by 2030 a national mission for revival and rejuvenation of power discoms should be created.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. भारत में आगत-सघन (इनपुट इंटेंसिव) कृषि की प्रथा में, इसकी अस्थिरता और नकारात्मक परिणामों के कारण, बृहद पैमाने पर बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्न बाह्य आगत संधारणीय कृषि (LEISA) के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The practice of input-intensive agriculture in India needs a massive overhaul due to its unsustainability and negative consequences. In this context, discuss the significance of Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture (LEISA). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian agriculture is defined as extremely input intensive.

Illustrations of Input-Intensivity

- Excessive use of [ground water] for rice cultivation in Punjab
- Overuse of pesticides
- Overuse of Urea the N:P:K ratio is skewed
- Large amount of seed-wastage.

Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture reduces (a) quantum of external input (b) enhances usage of local inputs like cowdung, household organic waste (c) enhances productivity

of agriculture.

Zero Budget Natural farming.

Organic farming in Sikkim are example of LEISA.

[Significance of LEISA]

(1) Optimum usage of Resource

↳ microirrigation as per LEISA help in reducing water scarcity.

(2) Growth of [local industry]

↳ monetisation of local seed farms, cow-dung, manures, livestocks.

(3) Suitable to small and marginal farmers.

(4) Reduced import Bill

↳ lower import of urea, DAP etc.

(5) Reversing land Degradation

→ 150 million hectare land in India is degraded.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Doubling farmer income

- low input cost
- More income from selling local input
- more productivity

(7) Catering to eco-markets and developing organic product portfolio

(8) Achieving Goal of National Agri export Policy

(9) Building Brand India around LEISA products.

(10) Creation of more GI tagged agriproducts and GIAHS in India.

(11) Creation of non-farm rural employment.

Governments of India should create special market infrastructure and branding scheme for LEISA crops.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. हाल ही में जारी IPCC की छठी आकलन रिपोर्ट (AR6) – 2021 को मानवता के लिए 'कोड रेड' माना गया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए इस रिपोर्ट में उजागर की गई विभिन्न चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस रिपोर्ट द्वारा प्रदत्त उपचारात्मक उपायों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The recently released IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) – 2021 has been deemed as 'code red' for humanity. In this context, discuss the various concerns raised in the report with special focus on India. Also, enlist the remedial measures given by the report. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IPCC's AR6 was released during Glasgow Summit of COP26. Reorientation of Paris goals was highlighted as a dire necessity to acheive Target of 1.5°C envisaged in Paris Pact.

Concerns Raised in Report

(1) Global carbon budget is reducing at alarming rate.

(2) Global temperatures have increased more than 1.1°C since 19th century.

(3) Global emission should peak before 2040 to acheive target of 1.5°C

(4) Cumulative emission matter more

than present emission hence Common But Differentiated Responsibilities should be adhered to.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Concerns Relating to India

(1) India is third largest emitter with significant coal dependency.

(2) Extreme weather events like
→ erratic monsoon, heatwaves, cyclones, droughts, floods would increase in India.

(3) Melting of Himalyan glaciers could lead to a water crisis in India.

(4) Sea level Rise would threaten coastal communities.
↳ Sundarbans island like Ghorumara are below sea now.

(5) India should prepare for
→ declining productivity of food-crops and lower nutritional standard of crops.

Remedial measures IPCC AR6

(1) Emission peaking before 2050 - More nations should declare net zero target.

(2) Developed countries are large cumulative emitters hence adhere to CBDR.

(3) Enhanced Climate finance → adhere to target of $100 Billion/years to Green Climate fund.

(4) Emphasis on adaptation should increase.

(5) Levying carbon taxes and later phasing out coal.

(6) Global Stocktake and enhancement of Paris target and Paris goals.

India declared target of 450 GW by 2030 and net zero emission by 2070 in response of IPCC AR-6.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भोपाल गैस त्रासदी से लेकर विशाखापत्तनम में गैस रिसाव तक कई रासायनिक आपदाओं ने भारत में खतरनाक रसायनों (HAZCHEM) द्वारा उत्पन्न जोखिमों को ध्यान में लाया है। इसके दृष्टिगत, भारत में रासायनिक आपदा प्रबंधन (CDM) की तैयारियों के साथ-साथ इसमें व्याप्त कमियों की भी विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Multiple chemical disasters from the Bhopal gas tragedy to gas leak in Visakhapatnam have brought into focus the risks posed by hazardous chemicals (HAZCHEM) in India. In view of this, discuss the preparedness as well as gaps in Chemical Disaster Management (CDM) in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

chemical disasters occur due to large scale release of poisonous gases like Styrene (Vishakhapatnam) in residential areas.

E.g Release of methyl isocyanate during Bhopal gas tragedy.

Preparedness for CDM

(1) Structural measures

→ Industrial location away from residential areas

→ Norms of storage of hazardous chemicals.

(2) Non structural measures

→ Hazardous substance management rules under Environment

protection Act.

→ Public insurance under Public Liability Insurance Act.

→ Inclusion of chemical disaster in school curriculum.

→ Mandatory environmental clearance before operating chemical industry.

Gaps in CDM

(1) Implementation Deficit

E.g LG Polymers was operating without clearance.

(2) No proper Inspection mechanism

(3) Skewed Industrial location

E.g LG polymer situated near residential area.

(4) Lack of Staff training in handling hazardous substance.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Lack of proper relief and compensation policy.

→ NGT used absolute liability principle in adjudicating LG polymer case which is problematic.

(6) Lack of Rehabilitation policy

(7) Absence of Early warning system

(8) No training to local community. E.g locals did not know SOP of deding with chemical disaster.

(9) Lack of regular mock drills.

Way forward

(1) Operationalise Environment Relief fund under PLI Act, 1993 for proper relief and compensation.

(2) CDM management through local bodies and communities as per SENDAI framework.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. महामारी के समय सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के उदारीकरण की बढ़ती मांग ने वर्तमान बौद्धिक संपदा व्यवस्था के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को उठाया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
The growing demand for liberalisation of public health-related goods and services amidst the pandemic has raised critical issues with regard to the current intellectual property regime. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India and South Africa petitioned World Trade Organisation for patent waiver on CORONA vaccines.

Further vaccine nationalism and vaccine shortage highlighted how public health goods and services should be liberalised and IPR system reformed.

Issues in Current IPR Regime

(1) Doha Declaration of WTO allowed for patent waivers in emergency but it was not operationalised during COVID-19.

(2) Backlash against compulsory licensing.

(3) No Transfer of Technology by Moderna

Pfizer shows how developed nation misuse IPR.

(4) Question of Equity

→ present IPR Regime excludes Africa and South America for accessing public goods.

(5) Putting profits over lives

(6) failure of WTO to implement TRIPS in entirety and adhere to Doha agreement.

Need for Reform

(1) Amend TRIPS to allow compulsory licensing in national interest.

(2) Reform WTO for quick and agile response to crises like Covid-19.

(3) Development of generic medicine.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Mandatory transfer of technology during global crises.

(5) Prohibition on evergreening of patents during crisis.

(6)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. भारत में रक्षा प्रौद्योगिकियों के स्वदेशीकरण में उप-इष्टतम परिणामों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जो रक्षा क्षेत्र में स्वदेशीकरण की गति को तीव्र कर सकते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlighting the reasons behind suboptimal results in indigenization of defence technologies in India, suggest measures which can accelerate the pace of indigenization in the defence sector. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to SIPRI India is 3rd largest importer of defence products.

Reason behind suboptimal Indigenisation

(1) Lack of capability in public sector units like HAL, OFB.

(2) Low private sector participation.

(3) High cost and time in defence trials → Defence deals more than 3 lakh crore are stuck in trials.

(4) Lack of endigeneous defence production ecosystem

→ Limited Original equipment manufacturers in India.

(5) Limited export market

→ Defence production policy 2020

→ Defence procurement policy, 2020

→ Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan

→ corporatisation of OFB

→ Negative import list

→ 74% FDI in Defence

Steps taken by Government

↳ Creation of CDS

↳ iDEX, Defence expos for developing entrepreneurship.

↳ Creation of Defence manufacturing zones in Jhansi, Aligarh, Tamil Nadu.

Further measures for Indigenisation

(1) Time bound trial procedure

(2) Developing export market

↳ Recently Dhruv helicopters and Brahmos missile was exported to Vietnam

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Creating National Regulator for Defence production sector

(4) |Tax holidays| for new defence manufacturing firms.

(5) Development of f.p.p. models in defence.

(6) Emphasing Make in India in all defence deals.

(7) Making transfer of technology key to diplomatic engagement.

(8) Emphasising success stories like building of INS- Vikramaditya

India needs to overhaul Defence procurement procedure to make it time bound and suited to indigenous manufacturers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिए विभिन्न केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों की अवधारणा के पीछे के कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में इन बलों के योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the factors behind conceptualization of different Central Armed Police Forces for guarding the international borders. Also, highlight the contribution of these forces in ensuring security of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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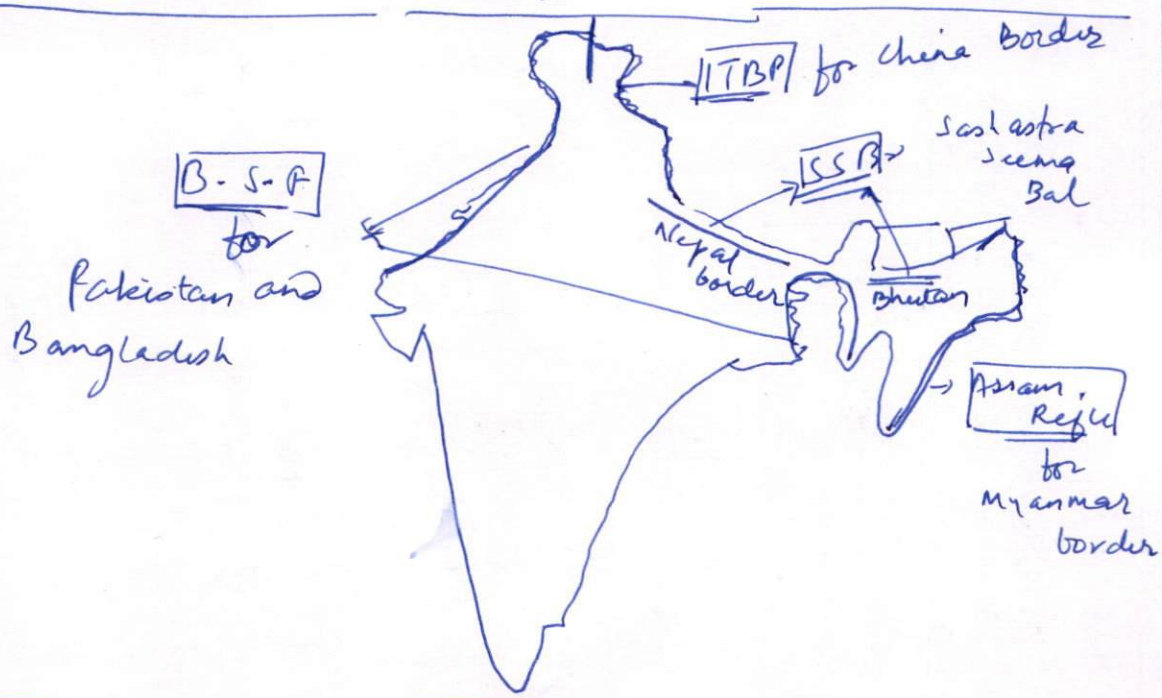
Central Armed Police forces are created under statutes like B.S.F Act for serving essential national interest.



factors behind different forces

(1) B.S.F was created during Indo-Pakistan war of 1915.

(2) ITBP was created after Indo-Chines war of 1962

(3) Assam Rifles is a pre independence body raised as Cachar levy during 1820's.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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factors

- principle of One Border - One force reiterated by Kargil War Review Committee
- Specialised challenges of different Border
  - Bangladesh - human trafficking
  - Pakistan border - terror
- Wars of 1962, 1965 shaped their formation
- Different terrains of different border
  - SSB operates in plain and mountain
  - ITBP is almost completely mountainous.
- Better collaboration with army.
- Development of institutional memory regarding border management.

Contribution of Border Guarding forces

(1) ITBP

↳ played landmark role in 1987 crisis and during recent Galwan crisis

↳ Also secured embassies like Afghanistan embassy and WIP.

(2) BSF

↳ Played leading role during Indo-Pakistan War, 1971.

↳ Anti-terror activities like shooting down drones, stopping arms trafickking etc.

(3) Assam Rifles

↳ friends of the North east were instrumental in quelling emergencies, insurgency and militancy.

(4) SSB

↳ Helped in anti terror operation near Bhutan Border

↳ Stops human trafickking from Nepal Border

experts recommend bifurcation of BSF to adhere completely to ONE BORDER ONE FORCE principle.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) गतिविधियों के लिए आभासी परिसंपत्तियों के दुरुपयोग के संदर्भ में, उनकी सुभेद्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन सुधारात्मक उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए, जो आभासी परिसंपत्तियों के उपयोग से उत्पन्न जोखिमों को कम करने के लिए अपनाए जा सकते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the vulnerability of virtual assets in terms of their misuse for money laundering activities. Also, state corrective measures that can be taken to mitigate the risks posed by the use of virtual assets. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Virtual assets are income-earning economic assets held in digital form, they tend to act as a store of value

eg Cryptocurrency like BITCOIN, Non fungible tokens (NFT)

Vulnerability of virtual assets

(1) Source of Money laundering

eg As a bitcoin transaction is secured and non-transparent it could be used to launder money.

(2) No Central Bank Regulation

→ RBI dont not track virtual assets.

(3) Real time payment to criminals.

→ WWF has shown how hunters

are paid in cryptocurrency for wildlife trafficking.

(4) According to FATF cryptocurrency is a new method of terror-funding and money laundering.

Other threats
- Vulnerability to hacking
  - → The 51% control problems in cryptocurrency
- Highly volatile
  - E.g., Elon Musk's tweet raised price of Dogecoin

Mitigating Risk of Virtual Assets

(1) Creation of public or government virtual assets like e-RUPI, CBDC, e-Renminbi as alternative.

(2) Regulation of virtual assets by law such as ~~Cy~~ Cryptocurrency Regulation Bill.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Tracking of high value virtual asset transfer like sale of NFT worth million dollars.

(4) Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), IB, ED to be trained with AI/ML in tracking virtual assets.

(5) International collaboration using INTERPOL, FATF to stop illegal transfer of virtual asset.

(6) Creation of virtual asset Repository under KBI.

India needs a National policy on Virtual Asset Management. Further UNSC membership should be leveraged for creating global standards for virtual asset.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Name of Candidate	SIDDHARTH SHUKLA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	632803
Center	MN	Date	03/08/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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12	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. An effective approach to green budgeting is underpinned by strong strategic framework, tools for evidence generation and an enabling budgetary governance framework. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हरित बजट के लिए एक प्रभावी दृष्टिकोण को सुदृढ़ रणनीतिक ढांचे, साक्ष्य निर्माण हेतु उपकरण और एक सक्षम बजटीय शासन ढांचे द्वारा सुदृढ़ता प्रदान की जाती है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Green Budgeting is the budgetary process in which revenue generated through ecosystem is included and a ~~substantial~~ substantial part of expenditure goes toward environment.

Need of strong strategic framework

- A detailed strategy for green budgeting specifying
  - calculation of Green GDP
  - conversion of ecosystem services into monetary terms
  - Specifying targets for green expenditure
  - creating a market for trading green bonds etc. is required.

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Tools for evidence generation

1 A Natural capital accounting framework like NCAVES of Ministry of Statistics in India is required.

2 Technological support system like satellites for mapping forestry and other green expenditure projects is required.

3 Research utilities specialising in Environment Impact assessment, valuation of natural resources are needed.

Enabling budgetary governance framework

1 Calculating Green GDP like Uttarakhand government.

2 Creation of sovereign green bonds and market in environmental products like carbon trading market.

2 Mandating Green Budgeting on lines of gender budgeting.

Green Budgeting is essential to achieve the panchamrit target declared at Glasgow climate pact.

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2. State the need for circular economy in India and the challenges associated with it. Also, discuss the measures that are required to build a circular economy in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था की आवश्यकता और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में एक चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

NITI Aayog in New India at 75 declared circular economy i.e economy based on substantial reuse and recycling of resources, as essential for making India $5 trillion economy

Need for circular economy

1. Resource efficiency → Economic Survey (2018-19) highlights how India lacks resources like lithium, cobalt etc and needs to use them efficiently.
2. Management of waste → As of now only a one fourth of ~~valuable~~ valuable electronic waste is recycled.
3. Employment generation through recycling centres etc.

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4. Reducing import dependence and ~~co~~ current Account deficit.

Challenges with circular economy

1. Lack of Recycling infrastructure such as waste collection centre, dismantling centres.
2. Technological deficit
3. Informal nature of waste collectors
   E.g Only 5% waste is recycled through formal sector.

Measures required to build circular economy

1. National policy on circular economy
2. Implement ~~p~~ Extended producer Responsibility in e-waste.
3. Capital subsidy to waste collection, waste dismantling and recycling centres.

The recent Plastic pact signed between CII and WWF-India for circular economy in plastic should be emulated by all ~~se~~ sectors of economy.

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3. The Major Port Authorities Act, 2021, seeks to grant greater autonomy and flexibility to the major ports and professionalise their governance. Discuss. (150 words) 10

प्रमुख बंदरगाह प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 2021, प्रमुख बंदरगाहों को अधिक स्वायत्तता और लचीलापन प्रदान करने तथा उनके शासन को पेशेवर बनाने का प्रयास करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Major Port Authorities Act 2021 has changed the governance structure of 13 major ports of India such as Kandla, Chennai etc.

Greater autonomy and flexibility

1 It adopts landlord port model where services are provided by private sector and rent is collected by port authority.

2. Delegation of power of deciding tariffs to port authorities.

3 Inclusion of representatives of state government on port authorities.

4 Dispute Resolution through arbitration allowed.

5 Port authorities could enter into

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public-private partnership easily

Professionalise governance of ports

1. Private sector would provide service.
2. Port authorities would impartially regulate ports.
3. financial autonomy to port authorities to hire experts.

Issues with Major Port authorities Act

1. Minimal Role of state government is against federal principle.
2. Private sector monopolies may emerge in port sector.

Overall the Major port Authorities Bill paves way for reducing India's logistic : GDP ratio to 10% from current 14%.

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4. Analyse the need for shifting from presumptive land titling to conclusive land titling system in India. Also, highlight the hurdles in its implementation. (150 words) 10

भारत में अनुमानित भूमि स्वामित्व से निर्णायक भूमि स्वामित्व प्रणाली में स्थानांतरण की आवश्यकता का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके क्रियान्वयन में आने वाली बाधाओं को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Conclusive land titling entails creation of land records that are certified and guaranteed by government.

Need for shift to conclusive land titling

1 Reduce land disputes which account for 66% of civil court cases.

2 Presumptive land titling promotes
- frivolous litigation
- adverse possession of land

3 Unlocks the potential of land by
- Easier acquisition by government
- formal lending and leasing of land
- hassle free contract farming and cooperative farming.

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4. Increases women's share in landholding which is currently only 14% of agricultural land.

Hurdles in Implementation

1. Land comes under state list, states have not taken initiative.
2. Extent of land disputes and delay in their settlement by civil courts.
3. Corruption in Revenue bureaucracy at lower levels.
4. Absence of technological support in rural areas for land record modernisation

Way forward

- Mission mode implementation of National Land Record modernisation programme.
- Emulate Bhoomi portal of Karnataka.

The recent SVAMITVA scheme should be made foundation of conclusive land and property titling.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. What do you understand by methanol economy? Critically discuss its role in achieving India's energy security and economic prosperity. **(150 words) 10**

मेथनॉल अर्थव्यवस्था से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और आर्थिक समृद्धि प्राप्त करने में इसकी भूमिका की समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Methanol economy is an economic system that integrates methanol and it's products like Di-methyl ether (DME) as an important fuel source.

NITI Aayog has highlighted need of making India a methanol economy

Role in energy security

1. Reducing import of oil and gas which is around 80%.
   - Methanol blended petrol led to energy security in Brazil.
2. India has substantial reserves of coal (4th heghest in world) which could be made into methanol

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3 Methanol is also a cleaner fuel and more energy efficient.

Role in economic prosperity

1. Methanol economy would reduce CAD (Current account deficit) and increase forex Reserves.

2 Industries like ammonia, steel etc would utilise methanol.

3 Methanol producing industry would provide employment.

4 India's coal sector would witness growth.

5 Transition to Electronic Vehicle technology would improve.

6 Cost of fuel would decrease.

India has put a target of Coal based methanol production. This should be achieved.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Discuss the role of geospatial technologies in developing effective approaches for disaster risk reduction and disaster management.

(150 words) 10

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण और आपदा प्रबंधन के लिए प्रभावी दृष्टिकोण विकसित करने में भू-स्थानिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Geospatial technologies deal with analysis of data generated by objects having location on Earth's surface. E.g Earth Observation Satellite (EOS)

Role of developing effective approach in disaster Risk Reduction

1. Mapping vulnerabilities such as hazard zonation for Earthquakes.
2. Designating high risk zones.
3. Designating areas suitable for prepositioning of resources like cyclone shelters.
4. Essential component of Early warning system. E.g drones monitoring rising flood level.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5 Analysing security of infrastructure through LIDAR technology

Role in disaster management

1 Monitoring onset and spread of disasters like forest fires.

2 Aiding disaster response teams about location of people and rescue operations

3 Highlighting areas where Relief operations should be concentrated.

4 Post disaster

— survey of damage is done by geospatial technology.

— Planning suitable place for Resettlement.

India must enhance private sector participation in Geospatial Energy to effectively fight disaster. Recently norms for ~~geo~~ geospatial sector were liberalised.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The focus of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) needs to shift from utilization and exploitation of natural resources to conservation of natural resources. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन (EIA) का मुख्य ध्यान प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के उपयोग और दोहन से हटाकर प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण पर केंद्रित होना चाहिए। विवेचना कीजिए।

Environment Impact Assessment is a planning tool to asess the socio-economic-environmental impact of development projects. It is done under EIA Rules, 2006 under Environment Protection Act.

Present focus of EIA

1. Aim is to get clearance for projects for utilisation of resources.
2. Local communities do not create EIA plan, and are only involved in public hearing.
3. Only natural resources to be exploited are assessed.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Shift toward conservation of natural resources

1) Involve conservation organisation and local communities in EIA formation.
2) Resources conservation plan to be created by EIA authorities.
3) EIA should adhere to
   - precautionary principle for securing natural resource
   - polluter pays principle.
4) ~~EIA~~ EIA should be created on
   - positive contribution of ecosystem
   - evaluation of natural capital asset of ecosystem.

Thus new ~~to~~ EIA Rules should be passed mandating participation of people at all levels of EIA process.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. What do you understand by hybrid warfare? Discuss India's preparedness in this context. (150 words) 10

हाइब्रिड वारफेयर से आप क्या समझते हैं? इस संदर्भ में, भारत की तैयारियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Hybrid warfare is a form of warfare that includes conventional methods of warfare with non convention methods like psychological warfare; cyber warfare; space warfare etc.

E.g Russia Ukraine warfare witnessed psychological warfare by Russia using nuclear threat against western nations.

India's preparedness in hybrid warfare

1.

~~Cyberwarfare~~

Cyber-warfare → NCIIPC for Critical Infrastructure

→ National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO) for providing research support

↓

Cyber-Security policy 2013

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ CERT-In for emergency response.

2. psychological warfare

- India has creating fact checking architecture in press information bureau
- for regulating civil society foreign contribution Regulation Act, 2010 has been amended.
- Institutions like National Security Council secretariat (NSCS) and Observer Research foundation debunk foreign psychological operations.

3. Space warfare

→ Defence Space command visualised

- DRDO's Anti Satellite technology (ASAT)

S-400 triumf acquired.

India needs to create a National security policy highlighting offensive and defensive hybrid warfare policies.

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9. Discuss the challenges associated with inclusion of women in armed forces, particularly in combat roles in India. How can these challenges be addressed? (150 words) 10

सशस्त्र बलों, विशेष रूप से भारत में युद्धक भूमिकाओं में महिलाओं को शामिल करने से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Recently the Supreme Court allowed women to become permanent commissioned officers in armed forces.

Challenges in including women in combat Roles

1 Presence structure of army with almost 99% male participation in combat Roles.

2 Possible instances of crime against women in army.

3 Possible descrimination against women combatants by male comrades

4 Issues related with child birth like maternity leave and long

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absence

5 Capture of women combatants by enemy forces followed by crimes against women.

Addressing the Challenges

1 Enhancing women recruitment in combat roles to atleast 30% to create gender parity.

2 Sensitisation of male soilders.

3 Raising some women only battalions.

4 Strong Rules against gender discrimination.

5 Creating awareness about need of women in armed forces.

The defence of India requires both of it's wing man and woman to fight together.

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10. S. Chandrasekhar was one of the greatest scientists of the 20th century whose prolific contributions spanned across astrophysics, space and mathematics. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

एस. चंद्रशेखर 20वीं सदी के महानतम वैज्ञानिकों में से एक थे, जिनका खगोल भौतिकी (एस्ट्रोफिजिक्स), अंतरिक्ष और गणित के क्षेत्र में विपुल योगदान था। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Subramainam Chandrashekhar was a nobel laureate of Indian Origin.

Contribution in astrophysics and space

1 Discovered the Chandrashekhar limit a point beyond which a supernovae explodes to become a Black hole.

2 His works on white dwarfs. Black hole entropy etc were land-mark in their field.

3 In mathematics S. Chandrashekhar expanded knowledge in fourier analysis, Networked system etc.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus S Chandrashekhar was a polyglot who immensely expanded contours of human knowledge.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. State finances in India present a worrying picture, with debt sustainability being a major concern. Discuss in context of the recent RBI report on state finances. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में राज्य वित्त एक चिंताजनक स्थिति प्रस्तुत करता है, जिसमें ऋण संधारणीयता एक प्रमुख चिंता का विषय है। राज्य वित्त पर आर. बी. आई. की हालिया रिपोर्ट के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

RBI annually releases the State of State finances Report to analyse the economic impact of State government fiscal measures.

Worrying picture of State finance

1. Gross fiscal deficit of State is 3.7% of GDP which is above desired level of 3%.

2. General government debt has increased to 31% of GDP whereas NK Singh committee suggest only 20% of GDP.

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3. Market borrowings amount for more than 60% of borrowing of state.

4. Own Tax Revenue contributed only 45% of Revenue of states. Rest is in form of central grants or liabilities.

Concern of debt sustainability

1. While fiscal deficit is rising state governments are :-

- reducing capital expenditure and increasing revenue expenditure
- giving loan waivers to farmers
- subsidising unprofitable discoms in power sector
- borrowing at market at higher rate of interest.
- Neglecting property tax collection

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which is only 0.5% of GDP.

Thus states ability to payback debt is compromised

Some positive aspects

- State government undertake 2/3rd of capital expenditure in India.

state employs 5 times more people than union government.

Way forward

1. Create fiscal council to promote fiscal sustainability in states according to NK Singh.
2. Shift toward income support from loan waives by states.
3. Power sector Reforms.

Union government should continue Reform linked higher borrowing limit (~5% of GDP) for state government to improve their finance.

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12. The Indian experience provides several lessons of an inclusive digital economy model that enables formal digital governance structure at a low cost and with easier access. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय अनुभव एक समावेशी डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था मॉडल के कई सबक प्रदान करता है जो कम लागत पर और आसान पहुंच के साथ औपचारिक डिजिटल शासन संरचना को सक्षम बनाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

An inclusive digital economy model digitises economy while simultaneously furthering digital inclusion and wider participation of people in digital economy.

Indian experience in digital economy

1) Innovations like Unified payment Interface (UPI), RTGS, NEFT.

2) Digital marketing firms like flipkart, shopy etc.

3) Digitisation of bank accounts through Aadhaar linkage are some example.

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Lessons from India's experience

1. Open sourcing of platforms like UPI leads to lower costs.

Eg Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) could reduce costs in e-commerce.

2. Minimal government interference

- The NPCI provides only regulatory framework to UPI

3. Governance support to widen access to digital economy

- Opening Jan dhan accounts
- Extending RuPay card payment scheme to poor strata of society.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Universalising digital economy
- Extending digitisation through Bharatnet, PM-WANI.
- Improving digital literacy through PMGDISHA.

5. Ensuring safety of economic participants through measures like two factor authentication etc.

Thus Indian model of digital economy is being followed by institutions like Federal Bank of United States.

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13. Dairying is a viable livelihood option for a large section of the population. In this context, discuss the significance, challenges faced and associated government initiatives for the dairy sector in India. (250 words) 15

डेयरी व्यवसाय, आबादी के एक बड़े हिस्से के लिए आजीविका का एक व्यवहार्य विकल्प है। इस संदर्भ में, इसके महत्व, विद्यमान चुनौतियों और भारत में डेयरी क्षेत्र के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गयी पहलों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The dairy sector in India contributes one-fifth to agriculture GDP. India is the largest producer of milk in world.

Significance of dairy sector

1. Dairy along with livestock provides employment to 7 crore people.
2. Oxfam → women contributes 80% to ~~dear~~ dairy sector productivity.
3. food processing industry based on milk under cooperatives like AMUL, PARAS etc. provide employment and income.
4. Export → dairy product contribute 15 agricultural exports.

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5 Social Security net for poor farmers as dairy and livestocks is consider bank on hooves.

Challenges faced by Dairy Sector

1 Cheaper imports from Newzealand, Australia.

2 Declining productivity of indigenous breed.

3 Infrastructure deficit
- Collection centres
- Reefer vans are lacking
- Cold storage are lacking

4 Broken value chains and absence of backward and forward linkage.

5 export issues
→ sanitary and phyto-sanitary issue
— Technical barriers to trade.

Government initiatives for dairy sector

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1 National Dairy Development Board (NDDB).

2 Dairy Infrastructure Development fund (DIDF) for infrastructure.

3 Agriculture infrastructure fund worth ₹ 1,00,000 crore.

4. For livestocks
- National livestock disease control programme
- artificial insemination of cows
- Rashtriya Gokul mission.

5 for milk processing industry
- PM formalisation of micro food enterprises.

6 for Exports
- pulling out of RCEP
- Emphasis on quality certification.

National Dairy Mission should be created to improve productivity, and competitiveness of dairy sector.

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14. The imperative to increase farmers' income must shift to creating value chains and must not be reliant on the MSP regime and subsidy bias prevalent in the current Indian agricultural system. Examine.

(250 words) 15

किसानों की आय बढ़ाने की अनिवार्यता को मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं के सृजन से जोड़ा जाना चाहिए और इसे वर्तमान भारतीय कृषि प्रणाली में प्रचलित एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था एवं पूर्वाग्रहयुक्त सब्सिडी पर कतई निर्भर नहीं होना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Ashok Dalwai committee on doubling farmers income emphasised building a farm to fork value chain in agriculture.

Problems in MSP Regime

1. Leads to monoculture of wheat and rice.
2. Helps only 6% of farmers according to Shanta Kumar committee
3. Leads to skewed cropping pattern like rice in Punjab.

Subsidy bias in agriculture

1. fertiliser subsidy → leads to overuse of urea and environmental

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problems.

2. power subsidy → leads to wastage of water and water pollution

3. Subsidy through MSP leads to ~~decline in~~ non compliance with World Trade Organisation.

Shift toward creating value chains

1. Improving input market

— New Seed Act leading to registration of seeds.

— allow genetically modified crops like Bt. Brinjal.

— fertilizer manufacturing should be enhance. Integrated Plant Nutrition Bill could reduce cost of fertilizer.

— Ineffective subsidies on fertilizer should be replaced with per hectare based income support.

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2. Improve agricultural market

— MSP linked APMC should be reformed by reducing market fee.

— Contract farming, electronic trading through e-NAM etc would increase farmers income

3. Shift to value addition through farmers owned micro food processing industry, farmers producer Organisation would increase farmers income

4. Investment in Infrastructure like

— Reefer vans, cold chain, modern storage etc. would help in agricultural exports.

Thus from the MSP linked subsidy regime India should shift to per hectare based income support regime.

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15. What are the challenges in ensuring sustainable river management in urban areas? Highlight the remedial measures that can be taken for river management with a special focus on the recently launched River Cities Alliance. **(250 words) 15**

शहरी क्षेत्रों में संधारणीय नदी प्रबंधन को सुनिश्चित करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियाँ विद्यमान हैं? हाल ही में प्रारंभ रिवर सिटीज एलायंस पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए नदी प्रबंधन के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपचारात्मक उपायों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Sustainable River Management entails freeing rivers from pollution and encroachments and maintaining the ecological flow of river.

Challenges in Sustainable River Management in Urban Areas

1) High pollution level. Eg Yamuna in Delhi.
2) Encroachment on River flood plain. Eg, Ganga in Varanasi
3) Encroachment on associated lakes and wetlands. Eg River Musi in Hyderabad.
4) Excessively drawing River water for urban water supply.

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5) Dislocation of indegeneous communities associated with Rivers.

6) Absence of proper groundwater percolation due to concretisation of urban areas.

River cities Alliance

1) Launched by Ministry of Jal Shakti. It aims to integrate river management related datas and practices across cities like ~~Delhi~~ Delhi, Varanasi, Allahabad etc.

Remedial measures for River management

1) Integrated River basin based management ~~aso~~ across cities. Eg. linking all ganga basin cities.

2) Emulating best practices like:-
   - Rain water harvesting
   - Creating water retention

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architecture like palla lake in Delhi

- Implementing pollution related measures like closing polluting industries.

3) Monitoring ecological flow of river at all cities.

4) Monitoring amount of water withdrawn by cities to created Integrated River Water Management Plans, Water Budgets.

5) Involvement of local communities in urban river management and granting them rights over river.

Thus River Cities Alliance would create a network of cities managing their shared river. This would lead to achievement of SDG-13 Sustainable Cities and communities.

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16. Haphazard growth and poor management make the Indian cities the locus of disasters, both large and small. Comment. Also, discuss the current gaps in policies in addressing these challenges. (250 words) 15

अव्यवस्थित विकास तथा निम्न स्तरीय प्रबंधन ने बड़े और छोटे दोनों प्रकार के भारतीय शहरों को आपदाओं का केंद्र बना दिया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने में नीतियों में विद्यमान वर्तमान अंतराल पर चर्चा कीजिए।

According to UNFPA, 50% of Indian population would live in urban areas by 2050. This population is highly vulnerable to disasters.

Haphazard growth and poor management

- More than 50% of urban population is concentrated in five metropolis.
- Encroachment of natural resources like floodplains and wetlands by people.
- Cities have expanded to suburban areas without planning.
- Cities lack sound metropolitan planning committee or disaster

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management bodies.

Cities become locus of disasters

Large disasters

- Earthquake - 60% of cities are in earthquake prone zones
- Tsunamis → Coastal cities like Vishakhapatnam are vulnerable
- floods → Recently Hyderabad and Guwahati (2022) witnessed floods.
- Industrial disaster → Vishakhapatnam gas leak, Bhopal gas tragedy.

Small disasters

- Urban fires. Eg Mumbai hospital fire
- urban flooding - annually in Mumbai
- Building collapses. Eg. Delhi ~~market~~ building collapse

Current gaps in policies

1. Lack of dedicated city disaster

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management plans.

2. Lack of compliance with the fire safety norms and disaster resilient infrastructure is lacking.

3. Vulnerability assessment and hazard zonation not done properly.

4. local communities not involved in planning.

Addressing these Challenges

1. Deburden cities through creating Tier II and Tier III cities.

2 Disaster Risk Reduction through

- Retrofitting old urban buildings
- training people in disaster handling
- Removing encroachment from natural resources.
- Comprehensive disaster management plans.

A National Urban Disaster Mitigating Authority (NUMA) must be created.

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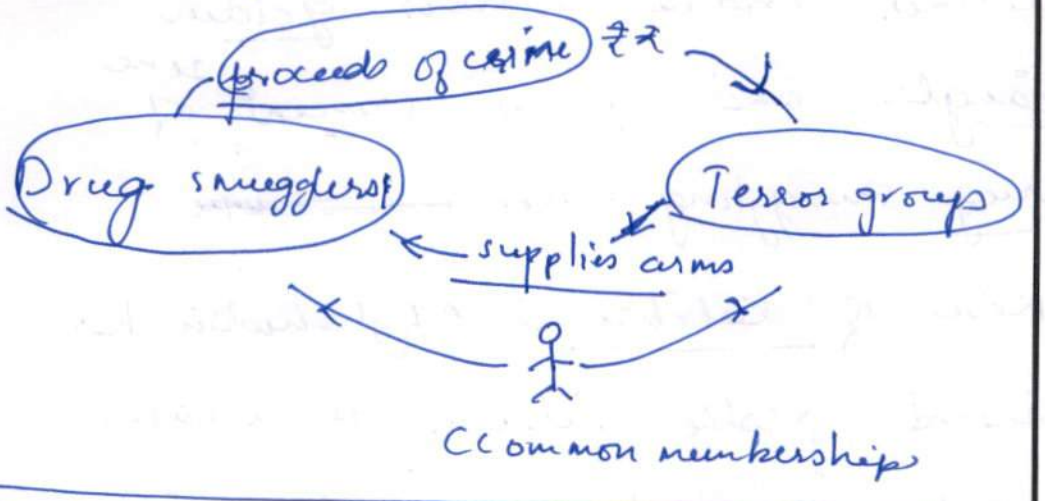
17. Discuss the extent of the problem of narco-terrorism in India. What measures have been taken by the government to counter and control this problem? **(250 words) 15**

भारत में नार्को-आतंकवाद की समस्या के प्रसार पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या से निपटने और नियंत्रित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Narco terrorism is the close syndicate between narcotics smuggling and terror groups.

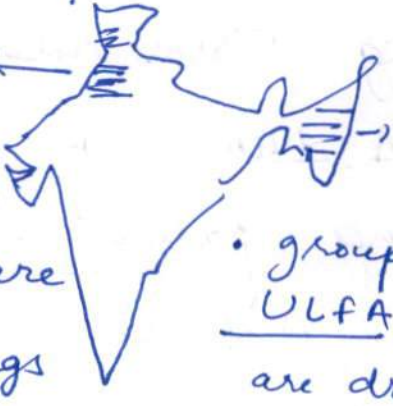


Extent of narco terrorism in India

1. High Intensity zone

— • Punjab

In punjab Pakistan based terror groups are supplying drugs and arms.



→ North East India

• groups like ULFA, NCSN are drug smugglers as well as terrorists

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- In other border areas like Gujarat, Rajasthan ~~etc~~. is high intensity zone.

2. Significant drug haulage. Such as ₹ 30,000 crore drugs caught at Mundra port shows extent.

3. Further India is near golden triangle and golden crescent zone of drug smuggling. ~~Hence is scope~~

4. Rise of taliban in Afghanistan has increased proble. Taliban is a narco-terrorist organisation based on opium.

Measures taken by government

1. Strengthening terror related laws like UAPA, NIA Act.

2. Strengthening prevention of Money laundering Act, 2002 which makes it difficult to use proceeds of narco crimes.

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3. Border security forces and port authorities are seizing more contrabands

4. Steps for control of narcotics

— Narcotics and psychotropic substances Act, 1985

— Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan

— National Action plan ~~of~~ on Drugs Demand Reduction.

— empowering Narcotics Control Bureau.

A National framework for designation and destruction of narco-terrorist groups is required.

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18. The dark web can be an ideal platform for several criminal and terrorist activities. Discuss with examples. Also, suggest measures to tackle the misuse of dark web. **(250 words) 15**

डार्क वेब कई आपराधिक और आतंकवादी गतिविधियों के लिए एक आदर्श मंच हो सकता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, डार्क वेब के दुरुपयोग से निपटने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Dark web is that part of web which cannot be accessed by ordinary search browsers like The Onion Ring (TOR).

Ideal platform for criminals and terrorists

1) Offers anonymity → Eg. drug dealers anonymously sold drugs through TOR in USA.

2) Terror groups uses dark web to
- radicalise youth
- creation of terror networks.
- procuring arms and explosives through criminal groups.

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- laundering proceeds of crime

3. Criminals use dark web for
   - economic transactions
   - Cybercrimes like blackmailing, accessing and storing sensitive personal information.

Measures to tackle misuse of dark web

1. Train law enforcement agencies to access and analyse dark web.
2. Creating a pool of dark web specialists
3. International Cooperation through creating a mechanism to share information about dark web.
4. Generating awareness about

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

misuse of dark webs to stop cybercrime

5. Creating Dark web analytics Cell (DWAC) under Ministry of Home affairs.

6 Dark web Crime Reporting portal to be opened for citizen.

7 Inclusion of dark web related knowledge in technical curriculum.

India should enact a new comprehensive National Cybersecurity Policy focussing on emerging issues like dark web.

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19. What is catalysis? Highlight the characteristics of catalysts. Also, elaborate why catalytic reactions are important for human beings. **(250 words) 15**
उत्प्रेरण क्या है? उत्प्रेरकों की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए कि मानव के लिए उत्प्रेरकी अभिक्रियाएं क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

Catalysis is the process of significantly increasing the rate and speed of a chemical reaction. E.g Nickel as a catalyst increases rate of hydrogenation of vegetable oil.

Characteristics of catalysts

1) They increase rate of reaction.
2) They themselves remain majorly unaffected. Sometimes catalysts are consumed during reaction
3) They can be metals as well as non-metals.

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4) They provide surfaces for chemical reaction.

Important catalytic reactions for human beings

1) Enzymes released by stomach, intestine etc catalyse the process of human digestion.

They are essential for breakdown of food and absorption of nutrition.

2) Catalytic reaction are essential for muscle contraction, fighting diseases.

3) Plant catalysts like molybedenum, zinc are essential for

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

food security in humans.

4) Industrial catalytic process like Von-Haber process for production of ammonia is essential for economic development.

Hence catalysis plays a remarkable role in physical and economic development in humans.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Electric mobility offers solutions to the problems associated with climate change, growing fuel prices, and urban transportation issues. Discuss in the context of India. **(250 words) 15**

इलेक्ट्रिक मोबिलिटी जलवायु परिवर्तन, ईंधन की बढ़ती कीमतों और शहरी परिवहन के मुद्दों से जुड़ी समस्याओं का समाधान प्रदान करती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Electric mobility is the use of electricity fuelled or hybrid vehicle for transportation. NITI Aayog consider e-mobility essential for achieving Paris goals.

Electric mobility: solution to climate change

1. Reduces greenhouse gas emission as transport sector contributes 20% to emission.
2. Decreases fuel consumption through greater efficiency.
3. Reduces air pollution as NO_x, SO_2, CO pollution decreases

Solution to growing fuel price

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1. Import of oil and gas would decrease in India, improving Current Account Deficit.

2. As demand decreases price of oil and gas would come down.

3. Cheaper mode of transport would reduce overall inflation in economy

Solution to urban transportation issue

1. Non polluting public transport system. E.g Delhi - EV Buses.

2. Improved pollution standards of Indian vehicles.

3. Restrictive schemes like Odd-Even in Delhi would not

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

be needed.

4. Reduced cost of vehicle and fuel would help poorer strata of society to own vehicles.

Challenges in EV
- Charging infrastructure is lacking
- Indigenous battery manufacture are lacking
- High cost of EV vehicle.

NITI Aayog should enhance allocation of funds under National transformative e-vehicle mobility project and FAME-II scheme.